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LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

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PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE,

JOURNAL OFFICE BUILDING, GREEN STREET,

BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH.

Semi-weekly—Daily, delivered to the city.....$10 00
Daily, by mail, in advance 5 00
Country daily 5 00
Tri-Weekly 5 00
Weekly, to advance, single copy 2 00
In clubs of five or over 1 50

☞ Remittances by mail in registered letters at our risk.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL FOR REGULAR ADVERTISERS.

One square, changeable weekly, per annum.....$30 00
do do 3 times a week, per annum.. 60 00
do do 2 times do do 40 00
Each additional square, one-half the above prices.
Advertisements published at intervals—$1 for first insertion and 50 cents for each subsequent one.
Announcing candidates, $5 per week for each name.
Yearly advertisers for quarterly, all others in advance.
Real estate and steamboat advertisements, sheriffs' and commissioners' sales, patent medicines, theatrical, circus, or similar advertisements, $1 per square for each insertion.
Advertisements for one square, inserting from one to three times, and each time, $1 50.
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No communications will be inserted unless accompanied by the real name of the author.
Steamboat advertisements—25 cents for the first insertion and 12½ cents for each reinsertion, unless by the year, or by the month, when they are charged as yearly advertisements.
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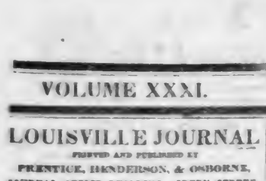
Advertisements kept on the inside of the Journal are charged an extra price.
ANTICIPATING RAVEN.—In Weekly Journal.—Each square 10 lines or less, first insertion.....$1 00
Each continuance.....50
Written notice must be given to take out and stop advertisements; or yearly advertisers before the year expires, otherwise we shall charge for them.
No contract for yearly advertisements will be discontinued without previous notice from owner, or agreement made for one time only, at the yearly rates.

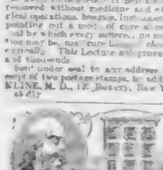
MEDICAL.

MANHOOD.
How Lost, How Restored.
Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope,
ON THE NATURE, TREATMENT, AND RADICAL CURE OF SPERMATORRHŒA or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits, Mental and Physical Incapacity.
BY ROB. J. CULVERWELL, M. D.
Author of the "Lecture Book," &c.
The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and effectually. This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.
Sent under seal to any address, post-paid, on the receipt of two postage stamps, by addressing Dr. CULVERWELL, 127 Bowery, New York, Post Box 4,586.
a5 d1y



Cincinnati Venereal Hospital,
Established in the year 1850,
FOR THE CURE OF PRIVATE DISEASES,
And under the control of two of the most eminent Physicians in the west.
DR. F. BONAPARTE, late of London and Paris Hospitals, and for the past ten years of the Cincinnati Venereal Hospital, and DR. F. R. REYNOLDS, late of New York. This is the only office in the city where a permanent cure of private disease can be obtained without the least exposure or change of diet. Gonorrhœa cured in 2 to 6 hours. Gleet cured in 1 to 3 days. Stricture cured in 1 to 3 weeks. Nocturnal emissions stopped in 1 to 3 days. Seminal weakness cured in 2 to 3 weeks. Syphilis in its primary stages cured in 3 days. Secondary symptoms cured in 1 to 2 months. Skin disease cured in 1 to 3 weeks. Impotency either restored in 1 week, or refunded for the trouble. Full course of medicine for any disease of a private nature treated with unparalleled success, made of vegetable ingredients only. Remember, a great work on private diseases, the private guide to health, is furnished to all male and female who call and remain should read this book. It will enlighten those who grope in darkness. Price 25 cents, sent by mail.
Dr. Bonaparte's Celebrated Prescriptive never has now nor ever will fail—inserted ladies from 1 to 3 hour chil-dren, except at the hazard of life, from the use of this invention. Price reduced to $5.
Dr. Bonaparte's Female Monthly Pill Salad. It is perfectly safe, and never fails to give satisfaction. It is the only safe and sure preventive against pregnancy and disease. The price is $5 per box. Small Male Pills in the single one, $4 per half dozen, $7 per dozen. Sent by mail, post-paid.
☞ Madame Lorieu's Female Monthly Pills are a safe and reliable remedy for suppressions and all female diseases. Ladies should not use them during pregnancy, as they will produce miscarriage. Price $1 per box—extra fine $2—sent to any address by mail.
Drs. B. & R. are the only ones in Louisville, they are unquestionably acknowledged to be the champion and sad king of venereal diseases, and the only doctors who receive Monthly Reports from the old world; they have been accustomed from an early age of youth to witness the various diseases which afflict mankind, and to watch the progress, through a long career of professional study, in every portion of the globe, from the humble shade of poverty to the mansions of the rich and great, and have thereby gained a double the vast suffering of humanity, they determined to adopt the consolatory system of treating venereal evils, and to devote their whole attention to the alleviation of the diseases of those important functions. No letters will be answered unless they contain a remittance or a postage stamp.
Call, or address
Drs. BONAPARTE & REYNOLDS,
No. 192 Sycamore street, bet. Fifth and Sixth, east side, Cincinnati, O.
Office hours, 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. fi3 lo4eodly

Military Goods.



MAD. D. RUHL,
No. 256 Fourth st., next door to Mozart Hall,
MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER OF MILITARY GOODS of every description, EPAULETTES, SWORDS, SASHES, BELTS, BANNER TASSELS, SILVER CLAY and L. S. BULLIONS, &c. All orders promptly filled and at short notice.
ap26 d1y

New Arrival of MILLINERY GOODS!

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS ANOTHER invoice of
ENGLISH STRAW BONNETS,
MISSES' BONNETS AND HATS,
BEAUTIFUL RIBBONS,
Ruches, &c., &c.
I am determined not to sell cheap for cash, and purchasers will find it to their advantage to give me a call.
MRS. M. J. BRYANT,
m8 214 Fourth st., 4 doors south of Jefferson.

Change of Firm.
T. SHANKS & CO. are associated W. A. GAILBRAITH & CO., on corner side of Market street, below Floyd, where they will conduct the WHOLESALE and RETAIL GROCERY and PRODUCE business, together with their house they have a good WAGON-YARD, with ample accommodations for horses, a scale, and other valuables, and would be glad to see their old friends.
T. SHANKS,
S. H. HOOK,
July 23, 1860—dtf W. A. GAILBRAITH.

SHEETINGS—
10 cases 10-4 brown sheetings,
5 do 9-4 bleached do
5 do 10-4 do do
Just received and for sale by JAMES LOW & CO.,
m9 208 and 210 west side Fourth st.

SOFT CRUSHED SUGARS—100 bbls Baltimore A & B Soft Crushed Sugars, just received and for sale by
ed ANDW. BUCHANAN & CO.

REFINED SUGAR—6 bbls Circle A New York Crushed in store and for sale by WM. GAY.

SUGARS—Latest clipped from Fire and Burglar Proof safes, with fire extinguishing chemicals in each, for sale to store and for sale at the manufacturer's prices by
m9 H. BERKHARDT & CO.

SPIRITS, WINES, &c.—French Brandy, Scotch Whisky, Holland's Gin, Jamaica Rum, Sherry Wine, Oporto, Port, Sherry, Santerne, and Catawba Wine for sale. We are sole agents in Louisville for the Monopolle Champagne.
m14 ...porters of Triangle... Third st.

COUNTRY HOLLOW-WARE—5 tons light country Hollow-Ware, such as Skillets, Ovens, Lipped Pots, Stew Pots, Scalding Kettles, and low irons, on hand and for sale to the trade at low prices by
a6 WALLACE, LITHGOW, & CO.

SOUTHERN RANGES—We keep constantly on hand a number of those celebrated Ranges, and are prepared to put them up at short notice. For hotel or family use they are unsurpassed. For sale by
a1 WALLACE, LITHGOW, & CO.

COTTON YARN—
16 bags assorted numbers;
20 do Carpet Chain;
8 do Sailors Cotton Twine;
10 do do Candle-Wick;
100 do No. 1 Batting; for sale by
m26 CASTLEMAN, MORFELL, & CO.

DRIED FRUIT—A choice article peeled and unpeeled Peaches, Dried Apples, and French and German Prunes in store and for sale by
m9 W. & H. BURKHARDT, 417 Market st.

COFFEE—641 bags prime Rio coffee just received per steamer John Raine and for sale by
m26 WM. GAY.

SUGAR—16 hhds good fair and prime Sugar in store and for sale by
m26 ANDW. BUCHANAN & CO.

RICE—15 casks Rice received per mailboat and for sale by
m21 RAWSON, TODD, & CO.

SUGAR—80 hhds fair to prime Sugar received per Pet one and John Raine and for sale by
m9 O'NEIL & MOODY.

FINE TOBACCO—Brown's and Holland's, of an extra quality, for sale by
m9 HIBBITT & SON.

FRESH PEARS—10 bushels fresh Pears just received and for sale by
m26 W. & H. BURKHARDT, 417 Market st.

FISH—Salmon, Mackerel Herring, and Sardines in packages and on retail by
m18 HIBBITT & SON.

MOLASSES—
10 bbls Plantation;
10 do Syrup;
6 bbls Sugar-House;
50 do do;
In Store, No. 6, and 6 bbls Golden Syrup, for sale by
m9 GAETLEMAN, SUCKELL, & CO.

FINE BRANDIES—
3 K casks Cuard, Dupuy, & Co Cognac;
4 do do Hennessy do;
5 K do Seignette do;
5 K do Jules Robyns do;
10 do Pure Pedro-vimic Rochelle do;
25 K do do do do;
In store and for sale by J. MONES,
m9 South side Main, bet. Seventh and Eighth sts.

OLD BOURBON WHISKY—20 bbls of very superior quality, and one year old, for sale by
m11 H. D. NEWCOMB & BRO.

SUGAR—82 hhds prime Sugar received per steamer Authorial and for sale by
m9 ANDREW BUCHANAN & CO.

RYE FLOUR.
A SMALL lot just received and for sale by
H. FERGUSON & SON,
m21 Fifth street, one door north of Market.

MEDICAL.

West Baden Springs, Ind.
THIS establishment has been very much improved and will be open to visitors on the 15th of June; and I promise my old friends that I will do all that I can to make them comfortable. The water has proved themselves beneficial to a great many of the afflicted, and those that try them will rarely be disappointed in receiving benefit. Take your tickets at the L., N. A., & C. R. R. office for Orleans, and the boss will call for you in the morning and take you to the cars, then to Orleans, then by hack to the Spring for Tra. Fare through, $ 50.
TERMS OF BOARD:
Per day..... $1 00
Per week..... 5 00
Four weeks..... 16 00
Children and Servants half price.
Horses per week..... 3 00
For further particulars, inquire of J. I. Lemon, James Hadd, J. H. Schroder, and Gen. Welby. Direct all communications to West Baden Springs.
m16 d3m DR. J. A. LANE.

The Early Physical Degeneracy
OF
AMERICAN PEOPLE.
JUST PUBLISHED BY DR. STONE,
Physician to the Troy Lung and Hygienic Institute,
A Treatise on the Causes of Early Physical Decline of American People; the Cause of Nervous Debility, Consumption, and Marasmus.
☞ This work is of a high moral tone, written in choice yet thrilling language, and appeals directly to the moral consciousness of ALL PARENTS and GUARDIANS especially, detailing scientific and reliable aids and treatment for cure.
It will be sent by mail on receipt of two 3-cent stamps.
☞ PARENTS AND GUARDIANS fail not to send and obtain this book.
☞ YOUNG MEN! fail not to send and get this book.
☞ LADIES! you, too, should at once secure a copy of this book.
Address
DR. STONE, M. D.,
Matron to the Institution.
oct7 dsatly TROY, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

30S. FOR GOOD MATTRESSES, UPHOLSTERY WORK, AND WINDOW-SHADES OF SUPERIOR STYLE, GO TO MARCELLUS & LENTSCH'S, JEFFERSON STREET, NORTH SIDE, Between Third and Fourth. 30S.
☞ AWNING GOODS of every style and quality. ☞ AWNINGS made and put up to order.
☞ Don't forget No. 308. ☞
a11 eodlw

GEORGE T. SHAW.....DICK PORTER.

"ROUND THE CORNER"

SALOON AND RESTAURANT,
Corner Sixth Street and Court Place,
OPPOSITE THE CITY COURT ROOMS,
Louisville, Ky.
SHAW & PORTER, Proprietors.
MEALS at all hours of the day and night. Our Larder is supplied with Fish, Meats, Poultry, Game, and Oysters, the best in the market. In our Saloon are to be found imported Wines, Liquors, and Cigars of the Choicest Brands.
Sole agents in Kentucky for J. J. Sands's celebrated Chicago and Milwaukie A. XX. and XXX Pale Cream and Stock Ales, wholesale, in barrels and half barrels.
Call "ROUND THE CORNER."
m23 tdsly

REMOVAL.
Brandies & Crawford,
GRAIN DEALERS,
HAVE removed to the new Warehouse on the southwest corner of Main and First streets.
We will pay the highest market price for all kinds of Grain delivered at our store or at any good shipping point on the Ohio river.
BRANDEIS & CRAWFORD.
d26 dtf

POWDER
OF all qualities constantly on hand and for sale by DAVIS & BYRD, Agents for the Manufacturers.
Louisville, Sept. 3, 1859.
MESSRS. DAVIS & SPRING, Agents of Oriental Powder Co.:
Gents—We have been using your Blasting Powder and we take pleasure in stating that we find it equal if not superior to any Powder that we have ever used.
ARTHUR CAMPBELL,
Superintendent for Smith & Gwynn.
I cordially concur in the above and cheerfully recommend it to the public.
J. D. SMITH.
I consider the above Powder superior to any we have ever been able to obtain.
JAMES BURKETT.
We take pleasure in recommending our Indian Oriental Rifle Powder as equal if not superior to any we have ever used. It is clean and quick-grained. This we assert after a thorough trial. Respectfully yours,
GEORGE W. WOMACK,
J. FIX LAWRENCE,
B. P. BROWDER,
H. A. KENNEDY,
ZACHARY L. TAYLOR,
A. BURNS.

NAVY REVOLVER.
ONE EXTRA NAVY SIZE REVOLVER for sale at
m9 C. GEBHARDT'S, 332 Main st.

CAVALRY GAUNTLETS!
CAVALRY GAUNTLETS!
WE have now on hand a large assortment of Gauntlets suitable for Cavalry and other Military purposes, and for sale low at
SPAULE & MANDEVILLE'S,
Corner Fourth and Main sts.,
m11 Under National Hotel.

UNION—UNION—UNION—UNION.
NOTE PAPER AND ENVELOPES, embellished with the Stars and Stripes. Sample of Envelope, 25 per 1, or $1 per 10. Note Paper, $4 20 per ream or 35 cts per quire at
F. MADDEN'S BOOKSTORE,
m7 331 Third street.
☞ Samples sent on receipt of 10 cts in money or stamps.

CHEAP!
CHEAP!
CHEAP!
CHEAP!
TO CASH!
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
On Main street, opposite the National,
Is now offering his elegant stock of
MEN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING,
Exclusively for cash,
At greatly reduced prices.
MEN'S SUITS;
BOYS' SUITS;
CHILDREN'S SUITS.

MEDICAL.

DR. HALL'S
Louisville
MEDICAL INFIRMARY,
CONDUCTED ON THE PLAN OF THE HOSPITAL DES VENERIENS, PARIS.

WHERE those afflicted with any form of Private Disease can receive prompt treatment without risk or exposure, viz: Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Ulcers, Tumors, Cancers, Secondary, and Constitutional Syphilis, Diseases of the Kidneys, &c., &c. By this system it is proved that the venereal complaint is as entirely under the control of medicine as is a common cold or simple fever; and, while insufficient persons are daily sending away their patients in hopelessness, and giving them up only from their own incompetency, complete and permanent cures are constantly being effected at this Infirmary.
YOUNG MEN, TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.—Dr. H. devotes much of his time to the treatment of those cases caused by a secret habit which ruins both body and mind, unfitting the unfortunate individual for either business or society. The sad effects of these early habits, or the excesses of riper years, are to weaken and debilitate the constitution, destroy the power of mental powers, diminish and enfeeble the natural feelings, and exhaust the vital energies of manhood; the pleasures of life are marred, the object of marriage frustrated, and existence itself rendered a term of unceasing misery and regret. Self-perverse, especially those contemplating marriage, should lose no time in making immediate application, as Dr. H., by his new treatment, is enabled to insure a speedy and effectual cure in these cases, which has so successfully distinguished us heretofore as the physician in our peculiar department of professional practice.
Medicines with full directions sent to any part of the United States or Canada, by addressing, and describing their symptoms by letter. Business correspondence strictly confidential.
☞ Dr. L.'s Office is still located as established; under the name of DR. LA CROIX.
☞ To insure safety to all letters should be addressed to "THE LA CROIX MEDICAL INSTITUTE,"
m4 d&wtf No. 31 Maiden Lane, Albany, N. Y.

SEIGFRIED REEWALD,
No. 311 Fourth st., bet. Market and Jefferson,
MANUFACTURER, and dealer in JEWELRY. Fine Diamond Mountings and the new styles of Fine Hair-work Ornaments executed in the most superior style, of the best materials. All work warranted. Prices reasonable. Old gold taken in exchange. tunes dly

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c
I am now receiving NEW GOODS, just purchased, and would most respectfully ask a call from all those wishing to purchase fresh Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Spices, &c. I have also in store a very large and complete stock of Virginia, Missouri, and Kentucky Manufactured Tobacco, and will offer inducements to those wishing to purchase for cash or prompt dealers on time.
EDWARD WILDER, 434 Main st.
m4

FLOUR—
700 bbls A No. 1 Extra Flour;
50 bbls fine do;
In store and receiving daily, and for sale by
ANDW BUCHANAN & CO.,
m9 Corner Second and Washington sts.

CIGARS! CIGARS!
OF DIRECT IMPORTATION FROM HAVANA, comprising a lot of the very best brands, such as:
BREVAS INTIMIDAD;
LONDRES INTIMIDAD;
CONCHAS WASHINGTON;
CONCHAS LUCERO;
REGALIA WASHINGTON;
REGALIA LUCERO;
REGALIA LOS ANDES;
LONDRES DISTRACTION, &c.
Always on hand and for sale at wholesale and retail by
EDWD. PEYNADO,
m4 No. 216 Main st., under the Louisville Hotel.

NATIVE WINES—
25 cases Mo. Sparkling Catawba;
25 do do Still do;
In store and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers by [m23] J. P. THOMPSON, 76 Fourth st.

Wooden Ware, Brooms, Cordage, &c.
A FULL assortment of Buckets, Tubs, Churns, covered and Cedar Cans, Butter and Sugar Buckets, Wooden Bowls and Trays, Wash-Boards, Clothes' Pins (all kinds), Rolling Pins, Potato Mashers, Sieves, Measures, Mop Handles, Harvest Kegs, Well Buckets, Packets (all kinds), Barrel Covers, Wrapping Paper and Paper Bags, Children's Carriages, Cedar Chests, Tent Lines and Staples, Seine Twine and Fish Lines, Flax, Jute, Cotton Twines, Manilla, Hemp, and Cotton Rope; Brooms, Wire and Hearth Brooms, Blacking, Dusting and Washing Brushes, Faucets, Lemon Squeezers, Percussion Caps, &c.; in store and for sale at low rates by ORRIN RAWSON,
m26 Main st., between Third and Fourth.

REFINED SUGARS—200 bbls Crushed, Granulated Leaf, and A B Crushed Sugars in store and for sale by
ly [m8] ANDW BUCHANAN & CO.

SUNDRIES—
1,000 bbls Flour;
300 bbls Apples;
200 bbls Potatoes;
50 bbls Onions;
5 K bags Rock-work Flour;
In store and for sale by
m8 JOHN SNYDER & CO.

Chairs.
A LARGE assortment of CHAIRS in store and for sale by HUGH BRENT & CO.,
je Second st., between Main and River.

FAMILY HAMS of various brands, pure hogs, fat, fine-grained, and country-cured, on hand and for sale retail and wholesale by
ap J. SMITH SPEED, Main st.

COFFEE—100 bags prime Rio landing from Ben. J. Adams and for sale by
f4 COOD & MOODY.

SUGAR—87 hhds fully fair and prime landing from steamer Grey Eagle and for sale by
RAWSON, TODD, & CO.

RICE—12 casks Rice received per railroad and for sale by
m26 (1622) GARDNER & CO.

MOLASSES—100 bbls Plantation landing from steamer Woodford and for sale by
fm22 RAWSON, TODD, & CO.

RICE—10 tierces prime Rice received per mailboat and for sale by
f27 COOD & MOODY.

MACKEREL AND WHITEFISH—
75 kits No. 1, 2, and 3 Mackerel;
10 kits White fish;
In store and for sale by
m14 W. & H. BURKHARDT, 417 Market st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. H. STOKES,
(SUCCESSOR TO E. & W. H. STOKES),
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
COACH AND SADDLERY HARDWARE,
Old-established Saddlery Warehouse,
No. 435 Main St., between Fifth and Sixth,
Louisville, Ky.
☞ Merchants and Manufacturers would find it to their interest to examine my stock before making their purchases, and orders from a distance will be attended to as if made in person. se3 dcowtfe-nowtf

MISCELLANEOUS.

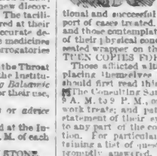
CASH! CASH!
Great Sacrifice of
LACES, EMBROIDERIES, FANCY GOODS, HOOP SKIRTS, HOSIERY, WHITE GOODS, LINEN CAMBRIC, JACONET and SWISS EDGINGS and INSERTINGS, JACONET, SWISS, and LACE FLOUNCINGS, and in short our entire stock, comprising the most beautiful designs and styles.
Will be Sacrificed for Cash.
The ladies will do well to call at once and secure the greatest and most desirable BARGAINS of the season.
GERHART & CANNON,
m7 235 Fourth st., opposite Mozart Hall.

DRY GOODS.
WE have on hand a good stock of DRY GOODS, to which we invite the attention of the trade. Terms cash or DELIVERY.
JAMES LOW & CO.,
m7 208 and 210 west side Sixth st.

TRAVELERS!
When you go to NEW YORK, drive direct to the
SMITHSONIAN HOUSE,
BROADWAY, CORNER OF HOUSTON STREET,
CONDUCTED ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN. Good fare, good rooms, prompt attendance, and moderate charges. Single rooms 50 cents, 75 cents, and $1 per day. Double rooms and parlors $1 50 to $3. Meals as ordered. This Hotel has all the appointments of the best Hotels, a most central location, and is heated throughout by steam.
m1 d6m SAMUEL E. MEAD, Proprietor.

OLMSTEAD & O'CONNOR
(Successors to Jos. Ross),
DEALERS IN PITTSBURG AND PEYTONA CANNEL COAL,
And Sole Agents for the
Pomeroy Coal.
ORDERS for any of the above Coals respectfully solicited and promptly filled at the lowest market prices.
Constantly on hand a large supply of the "PEYTONA CANNEL" and "PEACOCK" POMEROY COALS, for kitchen, parlor, or chamber use have no superior.
Offices No. 204 Third street, between Market and Jefferson, at Robby's old stand, and at No. 204, southwest corner Brook and Market streets.
je28 d1y

HINZEN, ROSEN, & CO.,



PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
Market Street,
North side, between Sixth and Seventh,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
☞ Always on hand a complete assortment of PIANOS at reasonable prices. sep28 dly

MALT AND HOPS
For Sale.
Cash paid for Barley
AT THE
KENTUCKY MALT HOUSE,
SOUTH SIDE MARKET STREET,
Between Sixth and Seventh.
Jan21 dtf JOHN ENGELN & CO.

NEW GOODS
BLACK AND FANCY BROADCLOTHS,
FANCY AND SILK MIXED CASSIMERES,
SILK AND MARSEILLES VESTINGS,
TRIMMINGS OF ALL KINDS,
And a most complete assortment of every article appertaining to Men's Wear, to which we call the attention of cash and prompt buyers.
J. VON BORRIES & CO.,
m20 Cloth House, No. 434 Main st.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.
COLLIS ORMSBY,
332 North side Main st., between 3d and 4th
RECEIVING daily large additions to our stock of Hardware, consisting of Files, Vices, Trace Chains, Screws, bolts, Scales, Planes, Saws, Coffee Mills, Nails, Sash Weights, Coopers and Carpenters' Tools, for sale low by [y30] COLLIS ORMSBY.

COFFEE—75 bags prime Rio Coffee in store and for sale by
a15 MARSHALL, HALBERT & CO.

MOLASSES—
150 bbls prime Plantation Molasses;
150 bbls Syrup do
m18 ANDW BUCHANAN & CO. for sale by

COUNTRY LARD—Just received a quantity in kegs and bbls and on retail by
m30 HIBBITT & SON.

OAK WELL BUCKETS—40 dozen Oak Well Buckets, various kinds, just received and for sale low by
ORRIN RAWSON,
a30 Main st., between Third and Fourth.

SALAD OIL—Pure Olive Oil for sale by the bottle or basket by
J. T. LANHAM & CO.,
m13 Importers of Teas, &c. Third st

WINES AND SPIRITS—A supply on hand of old Wines and spirits for sale cheap for cash by
J. T. LANHAM & CO.,
m13 Importers of Teas, &c., Third st

LOVERING'S REFINED SUGARS—50 bbls Crushed and Pulverized received per mailboat and for sale by
[m26] RAWSON, TODD, & CO.

MOLASSES—10 bbls Plantation Molasses in store and for sale by [a21] ANDW BUCHANAN & CO.

SUGAR—25 hhds fair to prime Sugar in store and for sale by [a21] ANDW BUCHANAN & CO.

MACKEREL—300 bbls Nos. 1, 2, and 3 Mackerel in store and for sale by
m26 ANDW BUCHANAN & CO.

REFINED SUGAR—10 bbls Lovering's Crushed, Granulated, and Powdered, for sale by
m23 ALLEN, MOORE, & HADEN.

MAPLE SUGAR—50 lbs pure Maple Sugar just received and for sale by
m25 W. & H. BURKHARDT, 417 Market st.

MOLASSES—167 bbls Plantation landing from steamer Magenta and for sale by
m30 RAWSON, TODD, & CO.

MACKEREL AND SALMON in whole, half, and quarter bbls and on retail by
m26 HIBBITT & SON.

CLARET—4 casks superior Claret in store and for sale by
[a22] WM. GAY.

CHOICE TEAS—25 packages choice Green and Black Teas, Irish arrival, in store and for sale by
HIBBITT & SON.

DRIED BEEF AND TONGUES—500 lbs Dried Beef and 6 dozen Tongues for sale by
m30 HIBBITT & SON.

FLOSS, &c.—A full assortment of silk, Linen, and Cotton Floss, and a full assortment of Hoop Skirts of all sizes, just received and for sale by
JAMES LOW & CO.,
m9 208 and 210 west side Sixth st.

WASH-BOARDS—100 dozen Zinc Wash-Boards just received and for sale by
ORRIN RAWSON,
a16 Main st., between Third and Fourth.

S. S. MARK. F. DOWNS.
RECEIVED this day a full assortment of MOURNING DRESS GOODS, viz:
Summer Bombazin
Berege Anglaise
Black Point de Venice
Tammartine, black and colored;
Berege Hernani
Black Mourceline.
☞ We are daily adding to our stock.
m26 MARK & DOWNS, 413 Main st.

SCOTCH ALE—112 dozen Wm. Younger & Co.'s Brand just received and for sale by
m1 J. P. THOMPSON.

SUNDRIES—
4 bbls Apple Brandy;
50 bbls Domestic do;
100 bbls Int. R. Whisky;
100 bbls Rectified do;
10 K bbls Piper fine French Brandy,
In store and for sale by [a18] J. MONES.

S. S. MARK. G. F. DOWNS.
WE are now in receipt of a large portion of our Spring supply of
FANCY and STAPLE DRY GOODS,
embracing some few new things in DRESS GOODS and LACES, BARÉGES, plain and brocade, DELAINES, LAWNS and JACONETS, HOSIERY, GLOVES and UNDERWEAR.
a1 MARK & DOWNS, 413 Main st.

RICE—15 casks rice received and for sale by
m23 RAWSON, TODD, & CO.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES—
25 Wooden Cabs, Gig, and Chaises;
75 Wheels, plain and bronzed;
Also Wheels and bronze separately.
Just received at the Wooden Ware and Broom Store and for sale low by ORRIN RAWSON,
a16 Main st., between Third and Fourth.

RIO COFFEE—400 bags good to prime Rio Coffee in store and for sale by
ANDW BUCHANAN & CO.

50 CASKS SHEET ZINC, a superior article, for sale by
a1 WALLACE, LITHGOW & CO.

MARBLEIZED IRON MANTLES AND GRATES—A complete stock kept constantly on hand and for sale low by
a1 WALLACE, LITHGOW, & CO.

CLOVER-SEED—75 bags prime Clover-Seed just received and for sale by
JNO. F. HOWARD & CO.,
m20 Main, between Third and Fourth sts.

RIO COFFEE—400 bags good fair and prime Rio Coffee in store and for sale by
m22 ANDW BUCHANAN & CO.

KENTUCK LARD—20 kegs prime family Lard for sale by [may] HIBBITT & SON.

FLOUR—
700 bbls A No. 1 Extra Flour;
50 bbls fine do;
In store and receiving daily, and for sale by
ANDW BUCHANAN & CO.,
m9 Corner Second and Washington sts.

CIGARS! CIGARS!
OF DIRECT IMPORTATION FROM HAVANA, comprising a lot of the very best brands, such as:
BREVAS INTIMIDAD;
LONDRES INTIMIDAD;
CONCHAS WASHINGTON;
CONCHAS LUCERO;
REGALIA WASHINGTON;
REGALIA LUCERO;
REGALIA LOS ANDES;
LONDRES DISTRACTION, &c.
Always on hand and for sale at wholesale and retail by
EDWD. PEYNADO,
m4 No. 216 Main st., under the Louisville Hotel.

NATIVE WINES—
25 cases Mo. Sparkling Catawba;
25 do fine Still do;
In store and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers by [m23] J. P. THOMPSON, 76 Fourth st.

Wooden Ware, Brooms, Cordage, &c.
A FULL assortment of Buckets, Tubs, Churns, covered and Cedar Cans, Butter and Sugar Buckets, Wooden Bowls and Trays, Wash-Boards, Clothes' Pins (all kinds), Rolling Pins, Potato Mashers, Sieves, Measures, Mop Handles, Harvest Kegs, Well Buckets, Packets (all kinds), Barrel Covers, Wrapping Paper and Paper Bags, Children's Carriages, Cedar Chests, Tent Lines and Staples, Seine Twine and Fish Lines, Flax, Jute, Cotton Twines, Manilla, Hemp, and Cotton Rope; Brooms, Wire and Hearth Brooms, Blacking, Dusting and Washing Brushes, Faucets, Lemon Squeezers, Percussion Caps, &c.; in store and for sale at low rates by ORRIN RAWSON,
m26 Main st., between Third and Fourth.

REFINED SUGARS—200 bbls Crushed, Granulated Leaf, and A B Crushed Sugars in store and for sale by
ly [m8] ANDW BUCHANAN & CO.

SUNDRIES—
1,000 bbls Flour;
300 bbls Apples;
200 bbls Potatoes;
50 bbls Onions;
5 K bags Rock-work Flour;
In store and for sale by
m8 JOHN SNYDER & CO.

Chairs.
A LARGE assortment of CHAIRS in store and for sale by HUGH BRENT & CO.,
je Second st., between Main and River.

FAMILY HAMS of various brands, pure hogs, fat, fine-grained, and country-cured, on hand and for sale retail and wholesale by
ap J. SMITH SPEED, Main st.

COFFEE—100 bags prime Rio landing from Ben. J. Adams and for sale by
f4 COOD & MOODY.

SUGAR—87 hhds fully fair and prime landing from steamer Grey Eagle and for sale by
RAWSON, TODD, & CO.

RICE—12 casks Rice received per railroad and for sale by
m26 (1622) GARDNER & CO.

MOLASSES—100 bbls Plantation landing from steamer Woodford and for sale by
fm22 RAWSON, TODD, & CO.

RICE—10 tierces prime Rice received per mailboat and for sale by
f27 COOD & MOODY.

CANDLES—A full supply Paraffine, Wax, Sperm, Star, and Mold Candles in store and for sale by
m6 W. & H. BURKHARDT, 417 Market st.

WHISKY—80 bbls superior 8 and 5 year old Bourbon Whisky on consignment and for sale by
m7 W. & H. BURKHARDT, 417 Market st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL PACKAGES of STATIONERY and JEWELRY at prices one-third less than can be purchased elsewhere. Call on or address (stamp enclosed) J. L. BAILEY, No. 184 Court street, Boston, Mass. mar3 d3m

AUX 3 COULEURS,
I. S. B. de CRETY.....(2. RARY, Agent),
224 Green street, adjoining the Journal office
Has in store and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers a fine assortment of WINES and LIQUORS, such as

BORDEAUX:	BOURGOGNE.	COGNACS.
Bordeaux;	Pomard;	Hardouin;
De Medoc;	Frontignan;	Lariel
St. Estephe.	Volnay;	Fin de vieux
		Languedoc.

Maselle, Vin de Tokay, Armagnac, and Cordials.
mar8 d1y

BOOTS AND SHOES
AT
REDUCED PRICES!
THE subscriber having a large stock of Ladies' and Gent's Winter Boots, Shoes, and Gaiters on hand, all of his own manufacture, offers at greatly reduced prices for cash.
Gents in want of fine Calf Winter Boots can be accommodated at the very low price of $7 per pair, for cash only.
Also, a lot of Men's and Boys' Kip and thick Boots at cost for cash.
All work warranted well informed in regard to affairs in the United States. The Southerners who are here are very bitter and impetuous. Colonel Fremont is here, and actively engaged in behalf of our Government in procuring arms, etc. He intends to procure a battery and go with it, rendering his services to aid in putting down rebellion.
Mr. Adams, our Minister, has arrived, and been very well received. The Queen paid him distinguished honor in coming to town to receive him. Lord John Russell, in order to keep the ministry in office, has consented to postpone his resignation for a few days. It is believed here that he will elevate the peerage to the dignity. He has taken the first step by changing the court dress from black knee breeches, &c., &c., to that adopted by his father and grandfather. Mr. Charles F. Wilson, Secretary of Legation, has been recalled by request of the Americans in London, as well as by the English people whom he has had an opportunity to meet. Mr. Wilson is to be presented at the drawing room which will occur on the 15th of June, Princess Alice being out in mourning for her father, taking part on account of her mourning. The youthful and charming Princess is engaged to be married to Prince Louis of Hesse. It is a love match, as was that of her sister, which is, doubtless, something novel in the rank of society.
A NEW WEAPON IN WARFARE.—Under the title of "*Une nouvelle Arme de Guerre*," the Paris Patrie has some amusing observations on the recommendation of the Governor of Georgia to the persons placed under his administration to repudiate any debts they may have in the Northern States, and so prevent funds arriving among the opposite party. The article is thus worded:
While in Europe officers and savans are laboring to improve old arms and to invent new engines of destruction; while in arsenals and military schools the Armstrong and the rifled cannon and the Minie rifle, and Enfield rifles are being studied, the Americans, more practical than we, have, by a few dashes of the pen, found a mode heretofore unknown to combat their enemies. It is to the Governor of Georgia, Joseph Brown, that the honor of the discovery belongs.
Thanks to him, the protest of bills and the declaration of bankruptcies become arms of war and political institutions. It is true, however, that he has had to make profound studies to arrive at this result. He has, in fact, found so practical, so combating the anti-slave States. He has had to consult "international law, sound policy," and "justice itself," in order to decide that the inhabitants of Georgia are not bound to pay their debts to their adversaries. But the terms he employs are somewhat vague. "Unnatural," says he, "that all contracts entered into with the enemy during hostilities are, according to international law, null and illegal," and "considering this, according to the language of international law, the purchase of securities in the enemy's country, or the sending and deposit there of funds, are illegal and dangerous acts," etc. It may be asked, and we confess that we have put the question to ourselves, of what law and what nations Mr. Joseph Brown speaks.
If he does not die, in support of what he says, Grotius and Puffendorf, and Barbam qui and Count de Gerden, it is because he does not know them, for otherwise, with the cleverness which we see displayed in his proclamation, he would have invoked their authority in prohibiting his fellow citizens from sending money to the inhabitants of the Northern States, "either in payment of a debt due to business done, or on account, or for any other reason, before the termination of hostilities." Do not suppose, however, that Mr. Brown

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

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GEO. D. PRENTICE,
PAUL H. HUBBARD, } Editors.
JOHN W. WALLACE,
OLIVER LUCAS, Local Editor and Reporter.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
Col. JAS. H. GARRARD.

SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1861.

THE NEXT DEER.—The friends of the Union in Kentucky surpassed on Thursday the expectations of their friends everywhere. They surpassed their own expectations. They achieved a more overwhelming victory than was ever achieved in any contested election in our State before. They piled up their majorities to a tremendous height. And yet, great and resistless as was the strength they exhibited, it was by no means the whole strength of the Union party and the Union cause in our State. Some of the candidates of our opponents professed to be devoted to the Union, and, by their professions, they unquestionably obtained the votes of thousands if not tens of thousands who would have recoiled from the thought of voting for disunion. Every vote cast for the Union candidates was the vote of a Union mind and heart, whilst a considerable proportion of the votes given for the opposing candidates were not given from any want of devotion to the Union.

Almost any party that ever existed, except the disunion party, would, if defeated and routed as that party was on Thursday, close up its business and go into liquidation. But, beyond all question, the disunion party of Kentucky will keep the field and fight on as desperately and a great deal more malignantly than if it had never been defeated at all. It does not rely upon legitimate strength at the polls a thousandth part so much as upon secret plots and conspiracies to be carried out by armed organizations at home, and, if necessary, by the introduction of armies from without. Terrible as was the overthrow of the disunionists in the glorious election that has just occurred, and stunned and appalled as our enemies may be by the unexpected force of the blow that has fallen upon their heads like a thunderbolt, they will instantly shake off their stupor and renew their evil labors, to be relaxed perhaps only when they shall learn that the laws against treason cannot with impunity be violated and defied.

Fellow Union men, the next work before us is the election of members of the Kentucky Legislature. It is next in point of time and first in point of importance. We have to contend against all possible agencies except good and honest and patriotic ones. We must fight against a hundred devices and stratagems and frauds and machinations not invented as yet even by those who will practice them. All the States that have been taken out of the Union against the will of their people have been taken out by unscrupulous and corrupt legislatures, and our opponents in Kentucky entertain no doubt, that, if, by any means, no matter how villainous, they can elect a Legislature favorable to their purposes or can bend it to their purposes after it is elected, that body will be able, sustained as it will be by the whole enginery of the State Government, to carry Kentucky, by either a bloody or a bloodless process, into the Southern Confederacy. Let them elect or make a disunion Legislature, and they will care little or nothing what the people think or desire.

This is now the programme. It has been for some time. We know it as well as we know any fact in the world. The day then of the Union men is obvious, and it is a day they will not shrink from. The disunionists all over the State will exercise the utmost cunning in the selection of their candidates, taking up those, who, whilst at heart devoted to disunion, may be expected to be wily enough and unscrupulous enough to win votes from patriotic men by the avowal of opinions really or seemingly favorable to the Union. Scores of disunion candidates will be before the people seeking to be elected as friends of the Union. The true Union men must look to this; every man of them must look carefully to it. Let us give no countenance to any candidate unless his position as a Union man is distinctly known from his antecedents as well as from his professions and protestations. Let us beware of any candidate who talks about being in favor of the Union upon this, that, or the other condition—or upon divers conditions. Let us reject any candidate who doesn't declare squarely and unequivocally that he is for the Union in every contingency that it is possible now to anticipate. Let us scorn any candidate whom we have the least reason to suspect of the crime of dividing his feeling of allegiance between his own country and any foreign country.

And it is not enough that we elect to the next Legislature men who are unquestionably for the Union. We must elect men so firmly and deeply fixed in their devotion to the Union that there shall be no danger of their ever being swerved from that devotion by any considerations that the arch-fiends of disunion can present to them. We must elect not only men who *are* and will certainly continue devoted to the Union, but men who have the experience, the talent, the statesmanship, to be able to see and expose the evil designs of traitors, and to guide warily and firmly and strongly the ship of State through all the fearful perils that surround and will inevitably continue for some time to surround us. We must have, if possible, such a Legislature in respect to ability as neither Kentucky nor any other State has ever yet had. Whatever of talent is among the Union men of Kentucky, let it be forthcoming now, for it is surely needed by our endangered State and nation. This is no time for small men or ordinary men to scramble after offices; all mean and low ambition should be swallowed up in a powerful feeling of patriotism.

☞ Our Southern friends must have been paying enormous prices for provisions if we may judge, as of course we may, from the prices paid here to draymen and wagoners for hauling to the Nashville depot. On Sunday night one man got sixty-five dollars for hauling. Another got ten dollars for hauling a single load of candles. Last week another got thirty dollars for taking a single load of provisions.

How long could our Southern friends continue to find money for the payment of such prices for provisions as they must have been paying to justify such rates of drayage?

☞ Will not the Courier, now that the election is over, retract its denial of our statement that it threatened the hanging of every man who should attempt to leave Kentucky for the purpose of fighting under the flag of the country? And won't it correct its little statement that the cargo of the steamer Louisville, seized at Memphis, came forward without delay and without loss to shippers?

☞ The Courier's candidate, the secession candidate in this city, received only nine hundred and thirteen votes out of seven thousand four hundred and thirty cast—less *than one in eight*. We are sorry that he got any at all. We are exceedingly grieved at it. Oh why won't the Courier people issue two more hand-bills against Mr. Mallory?

☞ The Charleston Courier states that four hundred dollars recently collected in that city for the family of Jackson, who killed Col. Ellsworth, have "been wisely invested in Confederate State bonds for the benefit of the family." It is likely to prove a very permanent investment. But don't such things mock sorrow?

☞ Our neighbor of the Courier says he is willing that the dead past shall bury its dead. If the dead past were as dead as secession in the main, it would be time indeed to handle a spade for burying the dead or anybody else's dead.

☞ We think we saw a secessionist yesterday who can bear witness that when a fellow snaps his fingers in a gentleman's face and gets knocked down for it, 'tis a bad snap.

TREASON.—We are glad to see that a gentleman is calling public attention to the law of treason under the signature of "Jackson." An erroneous opinion exists in the minds of many of our true and loyal citizens on this subject. Some reading and a little reflection may correct the error.

Blackstone in his 4th book at page 75 says that "as treason is the highest civil crime, which, considered as a member of a community, any man can possibly commit, it ought therefore to be precisely ascertained." At pages 83 and 84 of the same book he says that furnishing the enemy with intelligence, sending them *provisions*, selling them arms, and the like, are overt acts in giving aid and comfort that amount to treason, and this is the case whether the enemy be subjects of a foreign power or our own fellow-citizens in actual rebellion at home. In the case of the United States against Pryor, 3d Washington's Circuit Court Reports, page 235, Judge Washington, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, says that, if a man go in search of provisions for the enemy and fail to get them, he is not guilty of treason, because treason consists in the act and not in the intention; but, if he procure the provisions and carry them towards the enemy, though arrested on the way, he is guilty of treason.

This is simple and plain talk. Every mind can apprehend the rules thus plainly stated, and must see and appreciate the wisdom and reason upon which they are founded. Of course such of our fellow citizens as have made up their minds to make the most they can for themselves out of the present great trouble that is upon the country, let the consequence to the country and the Government be what it may, will cavil at or will not understand them.

Much has been said and much feeling manifested about what has been termed the blockade of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. If it is a fact that there is a rebellion against the United States Government of which Kentuckians are citizens, it is, under the law and in view of right reason, treason to send supplies over that road to the enemies of the Government. The Government should no more be under the necessity of preventing supplies going over that road than of preventing individuals from the commission of other crimes, such as arson, rape, or murder. All good citizens should carefully avoid giving aid and comfort to those who are in arms against our Government. Many of us have been sorely tempted, and the temptations will be renewed. True men must resist; they must keep their allegiance clear. The law gives to us, and to what we have, protection. In times like these of great trial and trouble, the protection of the law should be most highly prized and its plain rules observed by all good citizens. A lawlessness of feeling and conduct is to be greatly deprecated at all times, but should be especially avoided when the public mind is nervously apprehensive about the peril to a Government for which so many of us have such a sincere and abiding affection.

A "Stockholder" in the Louisville and Nashville road has, in a published letter, called upon the officers of the road to carry everything offered. This call is made upon the idea or rule of law that the company, being a common carrier, is bound to carry everything offered, when the customary charges are paid. This general rule, like all others, has its exceptions. The common carrier cannot be bound by the duties of his calling to commit treason. If one end of his route is in the enemy's country, that rule does not bind him to give aid and comfort to the enemy. The common carrier, being a citizen, is as much bound to refuse to the enemy that which gives aid and comfort as any other citizen is from selling to the enemy. The stockholder, who desires to put money in his pocket at the risk of the officials of the road, should consider of this matter. Let the law be appealed to, and then all good citizens should submit. This can be easily and promptly done. Let some one of our merchants offer goods to be carried over the road, and let the road refuse upon the ground, that, as a common carrier, it is not bound to give aid and comfort to the enemy. Thus the question whether the road is bound to carry can be speedily decided.

We are old enough to remember very distinctly the occurrences of the last war with Great Britain. We lived but a few miles from the city of New London, Connecticut. The port of New London was blockaded several months, probably a year, by a British squadron. There were some traitors at that time in Connecticut, but probably not many. It was said that the British ships were occasionally apprised, by the exhibition of blue lights, of what was going on upon the shore, and a report was very generally circulated, and by some believed, that certain individuals, lured from the obligations of their allegiance by a passion for pelf, sometimes took sheep and carried beef, mutton, pork, and poultry to the enemy. We can vividly remember how deeply that report shocked the public mind. It was difficult for men to conceive how any person among them could be induced to feed an enemy at war with our country. Yet Great Britain was not more at war with the United States in 1812 than the Southern Confederacy now is, and we hope that the feeling of loyalty has not, during the last 48 years, died out from the national heart.

Men who mean to be good citizens have been shipping provisions for the supply of the Southern Confederacy during this war, but they have certainly done so without due reflection upon the obligation they owe to the laws of the land. They will find that the law of treason is construed and enforced in the South most rigorously—so rigorously in fact as to be held up in terror over the head of every Southern man who dares to think of paying an honest debt to a creditor outside of the Confederate States.

WHAT THEY ARE FIGHTING FOR—WHAT THEY HAVE LOST.—The secessionists of the seceding States say that they are fighting for everything dear to freemen. We don't see that they have gained anything, but it is very easy to see what they have lost. Among their losses, a contemporary enumerates these:

1. They have lost the liberty of free speech, the dearest right of a freeman. They dare not speak except in one way. The tyranny and cruelties of Caligula and Nero were tender mercies compared with the reign of terror now pervading the seceding States.

2. They have lost the right of voting upon the Constitution under which they live. The voice of the people is hushed, and they are bound hand and foot, and are at the mercy of the few purse-proud aristocrats.

3. They have lost at least 50 per cent. of the value of their property, and receive in its stead an increased taxation.

4. They have lost their titles to their property, it being subject to confiscation for the debts of those whose foot are upon their necks.

5. They have lost their trade and commerce, all kinds of business being completely prostrated.

6. And last, though not least, they have lost their self-respect and civilization. They repudiate their debts, and appropriate other people's property and make a virtue of it.

For opinion's sake, they commit barbarities upon citizens of the United States which the most untutored and inhuman savage would blush to be guilty of.

These are a few of the "liberties" they have lost. What liberties are they now fighting for? And how many "rights" have they gained through the agency of secession? Let some secessionist answer—*if he can*.

ANDREW JOHNSON.—We spoke yesterday of the charge against Andrew Johnson of Tennessee of having entered into a corrupt negotiation for money with Mr. Amos A. Lawrence of Boston, and we gave a copy of a letter published in the Richmond Enquirer as having been written to Mr. Johnson by Mr. Lawrence. We are informed that Mr. Johnson noticed this matter in his late speech at Lexington. He stated that he never wrote a letter to Mr. Lawrence in his life, that he never received a letter or a dollar from Mr. Lawrence, and that he never negotiated or proposed to negotiate for money with anybody in Boston or any part of the North.

We have no doubt of the truth of Andrew Johnson's statement. He is too brave a man to lie or to be cugaged in any corrupt transaction.

☞ A Georgia paper says that its secession friends in that State would die before they would surrender the constitutional liberty they enjoy. They wouldn't be surrendering much.

WHO BEGAN THE WAR?—The opponents of the Government have taken a bold step in advance and now assert that the war was brought on by Mr. Lincoln himself and not precipitated by South Carolina, and that the City of Washington was not menaced before the President's proclamation, and that consequently the protection of the Capital is not one of the objects of the war. That these strange and unsupported assertions may be fully understood, we take the following closing sentence of the speech which the Hon. Charles S. Morehead delivered last Saturday night:

Let us say to the people of the North, poising ourselves upon the broad principles of neutrality, "you are mistaken; this war was brought on by Mr. Lincoln himself; it was not precipitated by South Carolina. There is, at least, a matter of doubt about it. See if this matter cannot be settled in a reasonable way. Kentucky stands in the position of a mediator now, but if you are determined to ruin and subjugate the South, in the language of the platform upon which I stand, Kentucky ought to unsheath the sword and throw away the scabbard."

The Louisville Courier also takes the same ground boldly, in a review of the position of the Hon. Robert Mallory and his speeches during the recent canvass, and says:

Mr. Mallory thinks this is a war for the defence of the Government *and* the Capital. When was the Capital in danger? When was it menaced? Not before Lincoln's proclamation—not before Lincoln declared war; and consequently the protection of the Capital is not one of the objects of the war. If the Capital should fall into the hands of the Southern Confederacy, it will only be in consequence of the necessity of driving the invaders of Virginia from the border of that State, and this Mr. Mallory knows.

Now let us examine these matters dispassionately. Before Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated as President of the United States, South Carolina, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, and Texas, had passed ordinances of secession; a Congress of these seven seceding States had met at Montgomery and elected Davis and Stephens as President and Vice-President; all the United States property located in these States had been seized except Forts Sumpter and Pickens; Gen. Twiggs had treacherously surrendered all the men and munitions of his military division, and, with the single exception of Mr. Bouligny, of Louisiana, all the Senators and Representatives of the seceding States had withdrawn from Congress. Strenuous but unsuccessful efforts had been made to draw other States into the movement by misstating its object. Thus, on the 19th December, the Commissioner from Mississippi to Maryland, addressing the citizens of Baltimore, said: "Secession is not intended to break up the present Government but to perpetuate it. We do not propose to go out by way of breaking up or destroying the Union, but we go out for the purpose of getting further guarantees and security for our rights." Some two months after that the House of Representatives unanimously passed a resolution guaranteeing non-interference with slavery in any State of the Union. As soon as South Carolina had seceded the Charleston Mercury proclaimed that the reinforcement of the forts in that harbor meant "coercion, war," and that "the people would obey the call for war and take the forts." Even in the then non-seceding States of Tennessee and Virginia, secession speeches and meetings were announced; members of Congress who stood up for the Union were hurled in effigy, and palmetto flags usurped the place of the Stars and Stripes; South Carolina seceded on the 20th of December; on the 23d troops from Georgia reached Charleston; on the 27th the banner of the Southern Confederacy was raised at New Orleans and the Marseillaise sung; and on the same day the Richmond Enquirer said that President Lincoln would be forced to leave Washington, and suggested the prompt interposition of Maryland and Virginia to prevent his inauguration by taking possession of the Capital without delay. On the 26th of December Major Anderson evacuated Fort Moultrie and carried his command to Fort Sumpter, as the former was unprepared to resist a threatened attack while the latter would strengthen his position. On the 29th of December the Charleston Courier denounced Major Anderson for his transfer, as having "achieved the unenviable destinction of opening civil war." The United States arsenal at that city was then taken possession of and strong fortifications ordered by the South Carolina Convention to resist any reinforcements that might be sent to Major Anderson; a censorship was established over the telegraph, and Charleston papers boasted the intention to starve the Fort Sumpter garrison out, and then attack it on rafts. On the 31st, the State of South Carolina, through her Attorney General, offered to buy Fort Sumpter, and declared that "if not permitted to purchase, she would seize the fort by force of arms."

Before the opening of the present year, it was well known that military companies had been organized and drilled in Maryland, Virginia, and other States to aid in the seizure of Washington or the prevention of the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln. About the 1st of January, the forts at Beaufort, Wilmington, and the arsenal at Fayetteville, North Carolina, were seized, and on the 31, Fort Pulaski, at Savannah, was taken possession of by Georgia troops. About this time Gen. Scott began his preparations for the defence of Washington, the Charleston Mercury had threatened the capture of California treasure ships by privateers, and the Southern States refused to allow Federal officers to pay drafts for money in their hands. It is proven that all the Southern States that contemplated secession had received their quota of arms for 1861 in advance. On the 9th of January, the steamer Star of the West attempted to reinforce Fort Sumpter but was fired into from Morris Island and Fort Moultrie, and on the next day all the buoys in the harbor were removed and the beacon lights extinguished. On the morning of the 10th of January, the Governor of Mississippi ordered artillery to Vicksburg to control the free navigation of the Mississippi river. The States of New York and Massachusetts, their Legislatures being in session, tendered aid to maintain the authority of the General Government. On the 22d of February, the Collector of Charleston gave official notice that all vessels from the non-seceding States would be treated as "foreign vessels" and subject to the laws of the Confederate States. On the 4th of March Mr. Lincoln was peaceably inaugurated, though Gen. Scott had taken all necessary military precautions in case of violence. The Confederate Congress subsequently passed an act for the organization of an army, and requisitions for men were made on the seceding States. Mr. Lincoln sent a special messenger to Charleston to say that, if it were permitted to supply Fort Sumpter with provisions, no attempt would be made to reinforce it with men. This the Charleston Mercury of April 9th regarded as the issue of battle forced upon the Confederate States, and said, "the gage is thrown down and we accept the challenge." April 11th, the military of Washington city were put in readiness in consequence of information relative to a contemplated movement for the seizure of the Capital by the secessionists under Ben McCullough. On the same day the aids to Gen. Beauregard demanded the evacuation of Fort Sumpter, and Major Anderson replied that his "sense of honor and his obligations to his Government would prevent his compliance." He informed the bearers of the demand that he would be "starved out in a few days." On April 12, at 1 o'clock at night, another deputation from Beauregard conveyed to Major Anderson the message, that if he would name the time when he would evacuate and agree not to fire upon the batteries unless they fired upon him, no fire would be opened upon Fort Sumpter. Maj Anderson replied that he would evacuate at noon on the 15th if not previously otherwise ordered or not supplied, and that he would not in the meantime open his fire unless compelled by some hostile act against his fort or the flag of his Government. At half-past three the same deputation notified Major Anderson that the batteries would open on Fort Sumpter in one hour, and accordingly at half-past four the bombardment was commenced, kept up all day and during the night at intervals until after the next noon, April 13th, when the fort was surrendered upon honorable terms, and on the 15th Major Anderson evacuated the fort, saluting his flag and bearing it away with his command. This was the very day, it will be seen, upon which Maj. A. had stipulated to evacuate if the fire had not been opened upon him. On the same day President Lincoln issued his proclamation for 75,000 troops to suppress insurrectionary combinations and calling an extra session of Congress for the 4th of July. Gov. Letcher, of Virginia, in refusing to comply with the requisition, said its "object is to subjugate the Southern States," and "you have chosen to inaugurate civil war, and, having done so, we will meet it in a spirit as determined as the Administration has exhibited towards the South." The next day Gov. L. ordered the harbor of Norfolk to be obstructed by the sinking of boats, and on the 18th he ordered a force to take Harper's Ferry, to prevent which Lieut. Jones, U. S. A., fired and destroyed the armory. On the 19th of April, President Lincoln issued a proclamation announcing the blockade of the Confederate ports. On the same day the Massachusetts Sixth and Pennsylvania Seventh were attacked in their passage through Baltimore, and the Mayor and Governor of Maryland both notified the President that no more troops could pass through Baltimore unless they fought their way.

We have thus chronologically followed up the events from the first secession of South Carolina until the troops of the United States, going to the defence of the Federal Capital, had been obstructed by Virginia and Maryland, which States environ the seat of Government. Thus far the administration of Mr. Lincoln had struck no offensive blow, but acted purely upon the defensive. Its armies from the North and East were menaced in Maryland and those from the West were completely cut off by the occupation of Harper's Ferry, while on all the railroads leading to Washington the bridges had been burned and the tracks demolished. We now ask any candid reader if these events, without one word of comment, do not answer the question "who began the war" more explicitly and eloquently than any language could answer it? And yet we have the daily repetition of the charges that the Government of the United States began a war of conquest and aggression upon the Southern Confederated States; that Mr. Lincoln is a military usurper, having for his object the subjugation of our republic, and that the war is a wicked, odious, and unwarrantable attempt to excite servile insurrection and lead to the emancipation of all the slaves held in the South.

EAST TENNESSEE.—It is perfectly evident that the anti-secessionists of East Tennessee, constituting a large majority of the people, are determined that their territory shall not be a part of the Confederate States. They are resolved to march under the stars and stripes and not under the palmetto. They believe, that, properly armed, they can sustain themselves; and, if they cannot, they see no reason why they should not, in return for their allegiance, receive the aid of the Federal Government.

The secessionists may charge East Tennessee with rebellion against the State of Tennessee, but the State of Tennessee believes in rebellion. She herself is in rebellion against the Federal Government. Her Legislature at its late session did not assert the right of a State to secede from the Union, it expressly waived any expression of opinion upon that subject, and based its action openly upon the right of revolution. Now the right of revolution is simply the right of a people, whether of a nation, a State, a county, or a precinct, to cast off, if they can, existing constitutions and laws and govern themselves in their own way or not be governed at all. The right of revolution has no reference to State lines or any other geographical lines; it exists as perfectly in a part of a State as in a whole State, as perfectly in a city as in a realm. Properly speaking however the resolve of East Tennessee not to go as Western Tennessee, calling itself the State of Tennessee, is trying to go, is no revolution, it is simply a refusal to unite in a revolution, a refusal to cast off loyalty to the United States, and a determination to maintain that patriotic position at all possible hazards.

What action the Federal Government may deem proper and expedient on its own part in this case, we are not prepared to say. We know however, and heartily approve, what that Government is doing in the case of Western Virginia. Western Virginia has established a Provisional Government and is exercising State functions in defiance of the old authorities of Virginia. She will hold her courts and elect her members of Congress and the members of her Legislature, and, acknowledging the authority of the Government of the United States, perform all her duties as a State of the United States, and receive the protection of the United States. She can't be coerced out of the Union. And the prospect now is that Eastern Tennessee, inspired and led by such bold and patriotic spirits as Johnson and Nelson and Etheridge and Brownlow, and backed, if necessary, by an army under the flag of the United States, will soon be able to take successfully the proud and defiant position in which Western Virginia stands. And, when that time comes, the revolutionists of Middle and Western Tennessee will see good cause to tremble at the prospect around and before them.

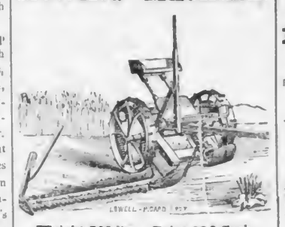
It is very sad, it is terrible, to behold the ruin which the wild spirit of revolution, inaugurated for no cause under heaven upon the mere occasion of Mr. Lincoln's election, is working throughout all those portions of the country where it prevails. Look at Virginia, look at Tennessee, look at Missouri. All three of them are theatres for the marches of armed hosts, and the two former are riven in twain, each having a double conflict, a conflict with the United States and a conflict between its own sections. Happy, thrice happy, in comparison with them, is our own State of Kentucky. She has pursued a wise and prudent and loyal course; and peace, heavenly peace, is the reward of her wisdom and prudence and loyalty. She has traitors and misguided men within her borders, who would precipitate her, as other States have been precipitated, into the fiery gulf of revolution, but she had better send them to penitentiaries and lunatic asylums than follow their counsels.

THE VIRGINIA "MALCONTENTS."—Forty counties in Western Virginia, represented by between seventy and eighty delegates, chosen on the basis of legislative representation, which gives one hundred and fifty-two members to the entire State, have been doing exactly as the seven cotton States tried to do. They have declared the Letcher government an usurpation and the election which carried the State out of the Union a fraud, and therefore they have elected a new government and repudiated the result of the election. This action the Courier denounces as influenced by "designing demagogues and arrant knaves," and calls the meeting a self-constituted convention of malcontents, who assume the right not only to govern themselves but also to govern the rest of the State. We are not yet prepared to give an opinion upon the doings of the Virginia convention; the only accounts yet received have been the telegraphic despatches, and these have become proverbially unreliable. But we cannot see why the Courier should object to its action. Half the State is represented, and yet, when South Carolina, only the one thirty-fourth of the Federal Union, seceded, it was regarded as a noble and legitimate act of the sovereign people. When Jeff Davis and his Cabinet were appointed, and the threat was given out that they would march upon Washington and supersede President Lincoln and his constitutional heads of departments, the Courier was jubilant over the fact that the heart of Kentucky was fired to such an extent as to induce some hundreds of her sky-rocketty young men, intersprinkled with a few old intriguers, to rush to arms and pour into Virginia to aid in the capture of Washington and the deposition of "the usurper." Why may not forty counties and half the representative strength of the State of Virginia, according to the teachings of the Courier, do what seven States, about one fifth of the United States, were anxious to accomplish in the great national rebellion?

But the Courier clamors again that these Virginia "factionists should be aided or suppressed. Was not South Carolina aided and abetted as soon as she had passed her ordinance of secession by other States, still in the Union, and did the Courier find any fault with that? It would seem that the secession ox is gored just now and hence the very impartial judgment of the Courier. When we know what Virginia through her open Wheeling convention, has done to counteract the mischievous, scandalous, and treasherous proceedings, which were forced upon her in the secret sessions of the Richmond convention, we shall be prepared to approve or condemn. In the mean time, there can be no manner of doubt that Western Virginia has as good a right to march upon Eastern Virginia and Richmond as the Confederate States, with their Kentucky secession allies, had to invade Virginia on their way to our Federal Capitol, before Virginia had gone through the disgraceful farce of voting upon the ordinance of secession, after the fashion by which Mahomet carried his religion through the East, an affirmative vote in the one hand and a bayonet in the other.

LOUISVILLE DENTAL DEPOT.
Family Drug and Prescription Store
MOKART HALL,
CORNER OF FOURTH & JEFFERSON.
E. P. JAWES, Proprietor.
jans dlaw3wkly

Wood's Improved
MOWING MACHINE.



Weight 500 lbs. Price $80 Cash.

THREE THOUSAND OF THESE MACHINES were built and sold for the harvest of 1860. The large number is the best evidence that the heavy and complicated Mowers are being superseded by lighter, cheaper and more practical machines. Farmers have found it a needless burden to drive a mowing machine weighing the 700 pounds over their rolling land and through heavy grass, and cannot fail to see that to do it easy with a good wieght of 300 pounds in a mowing machine is a great saving. We publish below one of the numerous testimonials of their efficiency and durability received last summer.

EAGLE VALLEY, Owen co., Ky., Aug. 10, 1860.
MESSRS HARPER & BRAHAM: The Wood's Mower I took of you on trial I have determined to keep. I regard it as in many respects superior to any Mower I have seen in use. I use a Buckeye Mower also, and mower and all the hands employed in the mowing considered Wood's the better machine. They also pronounced it better than Allen's, several of which are in use in the immediate neighborhood of my farm. Its chief recommendations consist in its exceeding light draft and the amount of jolting and hard usage it will stand with out getting out of order. Mine did not get a done for repairs in three weeks of constant use in last wet.
Very respectfully yours, N. GREEN.

Farmers are requested to send for descriptive pamphlet of this celebrated machine, also pamphlets on Hall's Combined Reaper and Mower. They will be mailed (gratuitously) to all applicants.
CARTER & BUCHANAN,
Louisville, Ky.

N. B.—We are also Sole agents for the following RALLY COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER. Price $145 cash.
KK KANOWA CIDER MILL & WINE PRESS. Price $45 each.
CUMING'S STRAW AND STALK CUTTER. Price $25 each.
THRESHERS, CLEANERS, WHEAT FANS, HORSE HOY RAKES, and everything pertaining to farming. Special purposes, constantly on hand and for sale by
CARTER & BUCHANAN,
may15 d1w&w8m Louisville, Ky.

FOR SALE,
BEST QUALITY OF PITTSBURG COAL AT THE lowest market price. Also, BRIGHT BUFFALO COAL at much lower rates by
N. KELLOGG, Agent,
apr21 d1m* Near the corner of Third and Main.

Attention, Sumpter Grays!
Every member of the Company is earnestly requested to be present at the regular position on SATURDAY EVENING, June 22, at 7½ o'clock, at 1 o'clock, Third, north side between Third and Fourth streets. A few more good and true men are invited to join the company.
By order of the Captain.
H. GUTH, O. Clk.
21 2wkly

Mounted Home Guard, Attention!
There will be a meeting of the Mounted Home Guard at the Chancery Court room on SATURDAY EVENING, 22d inst., at 7 o'clock, for the transaction of important business. A punctual attendance is requested.
By order of the Captain.
A. MAXWELL,
jy21 4 Orderly Sergeant.

NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS DESIRING TO MAKE SHIPments of goods over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, on and after Monday, 24th June, 1861, will please call at my office and obtain the requisite information, together with permits attending each shipment as may be desirable.
CHAS. B. CUTTON,
Superintendent of Port of Louisville.
Louisville, June 21, 1861. 6m&d

For Rent,
A good and well located three-story BRICK DWELLING, on north side of Chestnut street, between Brook and Preston, containing seven rooms, all in good order and recently painted throughout. Rent low. Apply to
jy21 d3t* J. W. BRIDGES, Agent, Jefferson street.

WANTED.
4 BRASS FINISHERS AND 1 LOCKSMITH.
APPLY immediately to
ROBT. BIGGS,
Corner of Jefferson and Fourth.
jy22 d3

Wanted,
TWO OR THREE GOOD WORKMEN on LIGHT BOOTS and GAITERS.
S. R. TORPIN,
jy22 d3t 49 Main st.

NOTICE.
THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of JOHN ENGELS & CO. was this day dissolved by mutual consent. John Engels will continue the business at the old stand, and is alone authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.
JOHN ENGELS & CO.
Louisville, June 17, 1861. jy17 3t

The Debates of Congress.
THE DEBATES OF THE NEXT SESSION OF Congress, to convene in Washington City the 4th of July, 1861, will be published officially by the undersigned in the CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE and APPENDIX, in book form. The latter passes free through the mails of the United States. The price for either during the session is $3, in advance, payable in specie, post-office stamps, or the notes of specie-paying banks.
JOHN C. RIVES.
Washington, June 14, 1861. jy18 d3t

Split-bottom Chairs.
WE ARE AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF RUSsia's Patent Pennsylvania Split-bottomed Chairs, and have in store for sale a large lot of all sizes.
A. L. SHOTWELL & SON,
jy21 d1f 49 Wall street.

NEW STYLE SPRING SEAT ROCKERS received
PRATHER & SMITH,
jy21 d5th 42½ Main st.

A GREAT VARIETY OF FINE LIGHT AND BLACK COLORED SILKS just received at
PRATHER & SMITH'S,
jy21 5th 42½ Main st.

SILK AND CASSIMERE DRESS HATS.
PRATHER & SMITH,
jy21 d5th 42½ Main st.

SHEETINGS—45 bales Penn Mill and Arcot Sheetings received per steamboat Hornet and for sale by
JNO. F. HOWARD & CO.,
jy22 Agents for Manufacturers.

MOWING MACHINE GRINDSTONES.—Patent Grindstones, for grinding blades for mowing machines, on hand and for sale by
C. DORMEY.

GRASS AND GRAIN SCYTHES
50 dozen Grain Scythes
15 do Patent Snaths; for sale by
C. ORMSBY.

THRESHERS.—One second-hand Thresher for sale cheap by
HIBBITT & SON.

COFFEE.—Fresh cracks prime Rio and Java Coffee in store and for sale by
HIBBITT & SON.

COUNTRY BACON.—Be clear sides in store and for sale by
HIBBITT & SON.

CHOICE FLOUR
75 sacks various brands Flour;
do; for sale by
HIBBITT & SON.

LIME AND CEMENT.—60 bbls for sale by
HIBBITT & SON.

STAGG HAMS.—100 of this choice brand of Hams, second to none, for sale by
HIBBITT & SON.

VINEGAR.—40 bbls Vinegar, an excellent article, in store and for sale by
HIBBITT & SON.

$200 REWARD.
RAN AWAY from the subscriber, Pendleton county, Ky., TWO NEGRO MEN. Robin and Martin. Robin is 50 years old, about 5 feet 8 inches high, color of a dark yellow; talks rather slow, and is very quiet by his age. Martin is about 21 years old, about 5 feet 10 inches high, very well dressed, pepper-and-salt rather long, color black, and has a bad countenance.
REWARD.
I will give $50 reward for each if caught in the State, $100 each if taken out of the State and returned to me or confined so I can get them. The usual compensation made if taken in the county.
WM. BETHEL.
Hardinsville, LaRue co., Ky.
jy1 d3w

BATHS.
LOUISVILLE HOTEL BATH-ROOMS, HAVING been thoroughly refitted, Hot, Cold, and Shower Salt Water Baths, are now open from 6 A. M. to 10 P. M. three in the week; on Sunday from 8 A. M. to 12 M.
jy18 d3t

Spiritual Rappings.
COMMUNICATIONS WITH OUR DEPARTED friends can be obtained with consultation by Mrs. SINTON, a Spiritual Medium. The public can receive the message of love, advice, or information regarding business, marriage, or the present troubled times from the spirits of the Departed. Mrs. Sinton can be found on Second street, west side, first door south of Green.
jy18 d3t

Attention, Garvin Rifles!
The members of this Company are requested to meet at the armory of John St. pamphlet, marshall, between Second and Third, on THURSDAY EVENING, 20th inst., at 7 o'clock, for business of importance will be brought before the Company.
By order of the Commandant.
JOHN M. SMITH,
jy20 d2t First Lieutenant.

$85,000 WORTH
FASHIONABLE
Clothing and Furnishing Goods!
At great sacrifice for cash at
J. M. ARMSTRONG'S,
On Main, opposite the National Hotel,
FINE DRESS SUITS,
FINE BUSINESS SUITS,
SUMMER SUITS,
BOYS' SUITS,
CHILDRENS SUITS,
Also a superior assortment of
SHIRTS,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
UNDERWEAR, &c., &c.
jy19 ARMSTRONG'S.

Marshal's Sale.
Wm. Bibner } against } In Chancery. No. 3665.
Tobias Link }
BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, as Commissioner, will, on Saturday, July 6th, 1861, about the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the House recently occupied by defendant Link, on the east side of Fourth street, between Main and Water streets, a lot of
BAR STORES, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.
TERMS OF SALE.—$20 and under, cash; over $20, on a credit of 3 months.
The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid.
W. C. D. WIBLE, M. L. C. C.
JAS. B. BALLE,
THOS. A. MORGAN, } Deputies.
jy18 d3t

DOCTOR W. H. WAY
OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES TO the public. Office on Fourth street, between Main and Market.
jy18 d1w

JACOB SCHMITT
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Hardware and Cutlery,
BAR and SHEET IRON, NAILS,
Spokes, Hubs, Felloes, Shafts, &c.,
STEEL SPRINGS AND AXLES,
BELLOWS, ANVILS, VICES, FILES, CARPENTERS', CABINET MAKERS', AND COOPERS' TOOLS, BUILDERS' AND CABINET-MAKERS' HARDWARE, &c.
No. 117 Market street, south side, below First and Brook.
apr6 d1w

TRAVELERS
Will bear in mind that the
MAMMOTH CAVE
Is but SEVEN MILES from BELL'S FAVORITE or GLASGOW JUNCTION (which is two miles and a half nearer than any other depot), and the
DIAMOND CAVE,
Exceeding anything yet discovered for beauty and for fantastically shaped stalactites and stalagmites, is but ONE AND A HALF MILES from BELL'S FAVORITE. Visitors have the option of visiting one or both Caves for same Stage fare.
apr19 d1w&wtf

FIRE INSURANCE!
BY
JOHN MUIR.
SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Cash Capital.....
The Company does business on the mutual plan, returning to the policy holders all the profits of the company.
PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 56 Wall street, New York.
Capital and Surplus.....
DIONYSIUS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 56 Wall street, New York.
Capital and Surplus.....
ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 14 Wall street, New York.
Capital and Surplus.....
PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 56 Wall street, New York.
Capital and Surplus.....$2,000,000.
The undersigned, Agent of the above reliable Companies, would call a general Fire Insurance business of the country solicited. Losses, as usual, promptly adjusted and paid. He solicits a return of the patronage of his former friends business, and of the public generally.
JOHN MUIR,
Office at Jefferson Insurance Company's Main st. oppos

SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 3 A. M.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Jeffersonville Railroad.

St. Louis, Cincinnati and Chicago Express...6:30 A. M.
Cincinnati and Indianapolis Eastern Express 2:30 P. M.
St. Louis and Cairo Night Express.....12:30 A. M.

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad.

On and after Monday, April 15 1861, trains will leave New Albany, as follows:

St. Louis an. Chicago Express Mail.....7:00 A. M.
St. Louis Night Express.....7:45 P. M.
Through Accommodation.....6:00 P. M.

Trains arrive at New Albany as follows:

Louisville Express.....4:30 A. M.
Accommodation.....12:15 P. M.
Louisville Mail.....7:45 P. M.

Louisville and Lexington Railroad.

Passenger Train No. 1 at.....6:00 A. M.
Passenger Train No. 2 at.....2:30 P. M.
Accommodation Train at.....5:30 P. M.

Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

Nashville and Memphis Mail Train, daily...12:00 Noon.
Nashville and Memphis Express (Saturday excepted).....12:00 Night
Lebanon Accommodation.....7:00 A. M.
Bardstown, Lizzabethtown, and Leb. Train 4:00 P. M.

☞The Country Daily or Tri-weekly Journal will be sent to subscribers at fifty cents per month in advance.

MR. HOLT'S LETTER.—Mr. Holt's magnificent letter can be had at L. A. Civill & Wood's book store, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, and at John W. Clark's, between Market and Jefferson, and at the Journal office, at $10 per thousand.

THE SHIPMENT OF PROVISIONS.—It will be seen that Mr. Cotton, Surveyor of the Port of Louisville, publishes a notice this morning, requesting, that all persons desiring to make shipments of goods on and after Monday next shall call at his office to obtain information as to what shipments will be admissible. We trust that the requisition made by the Government will be strictly obeyed. It will be readily obeyed by all law-abiding citizens; and others, if such there are, must be constrained to obey it. Any refractoriness in this case on the part of factious or selfish men might be productive, ultimately, of deplorable consequences.

☞We construe it highly probable that the Governor of Tennessee will at an early day despatch troops to the aid of the secessionists of Missouri in their mad attempt to strike down the national authority in that State. The motive of this movement is obvious. In the first place, the secessionists are all embarked in the same boat, and, secondly and chiefly, each particular set of them is anxious to precipitate the horrors of actual strife around the hearthstones of some other set. Louisiana and Mississippi have shifted the scene of war to Tennessee, and Tennessee, failing to prevail on Kentucky to accept the bloody honor, is determined to thrust it upon poor Missouri. *Tennessee is bent on making Missouri the battle ground in the West.* Hence, we shall not be surprised to hear at any moment that Gov. Harris has *generously* gone to the relief of Missouri! Such is the merciless and measureless selfishness of these miserable conspirators against their country. Mark our word.

☞We copied from the Cincinnati papers a day or two since an account of a body of armed secessionists firing upon the American flag at Greensboro in this State. A gentleman from the latter place assures us that but one shot was fired and that by a young man who is noted for his rashness, and that it was not the result of any preconcert. A meeting of citizens of all shades of opinion was held, at which resolutions were passed condemning the act in strong language, and the young man was subsequently tried and fined under the city ordinance. We are much pleased to have it in our power to remove the stigma which rested upon the patriotism and loyalty of the people of Daviess county.

CORRECT VIEWS OF OUR CITY.—A Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune says: "People who wonder at the continued transit of provisions through Louisville to the rebels fail to remember the difficulties of the case. It is impossible always correctly to distinguish on the border between such men and those bound to Kentucky. Too great caution has sometimes been used to the serious injury of Louisville. The Governor of that city is hampered by Federal Judges and their subordinates, who are secessionists. They will be arrested, it is to be hoped, by the creation of a new District by Congress. There is no question but that Collector Cotton is doing his best."

☞At a meeting of the late members of the Garvin Rifles last evening, Wm. Mangan was elected Captain, J. M. Smith First Lieutenant, Thos. Foreman Second Lieutenant, Geo. Koch Third Lieutenant, and W. C. Shaw Clerk. There will be a meeting of the company at half past 7 o'clock this evening at Mr. Koch's, south side of Green, between Jackson and Hancock streets.

The Union men are requested to be present and enroll their names for our country's service.

AMERICAN FLAG.—The largest American flag in that portion of the city will be hoisted at Mr. John Lange's, at the intersection of Hancock and Jefferson streets at 5 o'clock this afternoon. Addresses will be delivered on the occasion by Gen. Rousseau and Philip Tompert, Esq., and the fame will be enlivened by music by Haupt's Band. All loyal citizens are invited to be present.

☞A proposition on the part of certain citizens of Jeffersonville, Ind., to petition the Governor to send one or two regiments of troops to Jeffersonville for encampment was voted down at a town meeting on Tuesday evening. The motive in getting the troops was of a pecuniary character.

GOOD STORIES.—The Jeffersonville Democrat learns that 2,000 guns, consigned to some party in Louisville, were stopped at the Jeffersonville depot on Wednesday morning, until the agent at that place receives satisfactory assurance that they are for none but Union men.

MR. CRITTENDEN ELECTED.—The Frankfort Commonwealth of Thursday had received news enough to warrant the assertion that Mr. Crittenden is elected to Congress from the Ashland district by from five hundred to one thousand majority.

MAIL ROBBERY.—Another mail bag was found on Tuesday morning, a few miles out on the Jeffersonville Railroad cut open and rifled of its contents. It was the Chicago and Louisville mail, the same that was robbed a short time since.

SHIPMENTS OF TOBACCO STOPPED.—It has been officially announced that no more shipments of tobacco will be made from Tennessee to this market. The John Gault arrived from the Cumberland river without any tobacco from that region.

ARREST OF JEFFERSONVILLE.—This, Powell was arrested in Jeffersonville on Monday charged with setting fire to the building adjoining the railroad machine shop which was consumed on Monday. He was incarcerated to await trial.

MOTION FOR A NEW TRIAL.—The council for John McBride, who was convicted on Thursday of the charge of murdering his wife, made a motion yesterday for a new trial. The argument upon the motion will be heard in due time.

☞The Second Kentucky Regiment, Col. Woodruff, at Camp Clay, has been ordered to Camp Dennison, and will move to-day or to-day, after receiving their colors.

☞We were complimented last night with an exquisite serenade by the Kentucky Silver Band, who played a number of patriotic airs at the suggestion of Mr. Wm. Ratel.

KENTUCKY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Horticultural Society will have their weekly exhibition at ten o'clock this morning, at Masonic Hall.

☞The stirring war song, beginning "Cheer, boys, cheer," which we published yesterday morning, was written expressly for the Citizen Guards.

☞The married ladies of the Second Ward presented Capt. Trainor with a beautiful American flag last evening, through R. A. Hamilton.

☞We are daily indebted to the attentive messengers of the Adams Express Company for papers in advance of the mails.

NEWCOME GRAYS.—We are informed that this company has not disbanded, but is still attached to the State Guard.

☞Mr. Charles J. Miller, the newly-elected clerk of the Board of Aldermen, took charge of that office yesterday.

☞T. C. Rogers, Esq., has severed his connection with the Indiana Democrat at Jeffersonville.

☞The mercury in the thermometer at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon was at ninety-three.

☞A grape vine, planted by Napoleon, at St. Helena, has been carefully preserved by an Englishman, Col. Palmer, and by him presented to the Governor of the Hotel of the Invalids, in Paris. It is in a very flourishing condition.

☞A private letter from on board the frigate Macedonia off Vera Cruz states that officers and crew were all well except Captain Gwynn, who had been confined to his berth by sickness for some time.

DISCHARGED.—Winfield Scott Anderson, who has been on trial in Baltimore for some time on a charge of treason, was acquitted on Monday.

DROWNED.—Edward Tracy, clerk of the Land Court at St. Louis, was drowned in the river at St. Louis on Thursday.

RIVER AND STEAMBOAT NEWS.

The river is falling at this point, with 4 feet 1 inch water in the canal last evening and 2 feet 1 inch in the steamboat pass at the falls. The weather was very warm and dry yesterday.

At Pittsburg at noon yesterday the river was falling, with 3 feet 1 inch water in the channel.

At Cincinnati at the same time the river was falling, having declined 7 inches since noon on Thursday.

The Star Grey Eagle, Capt. Donally, is the regular packet for Henderson at the usual hour this afternoon.

The splendid new steamer Maj. Anderson will leave for Cincinnati at noon to day.

The John Gault arrived from the Cumberland river yesterday. We learn from the officers that the Southern Confederacy has interdicted the shipment of tobacco from Tennessee to Kentucky.

The popular little steamer Diligent, Captain Cobb, is the regular packet for Evansville at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

POLICE PROCEEDINGS — *Friday, June 21.*—Wm. H. Campbell, drunk and disorderly conduct, and vagrancy and carrying concealed a deadly weapon. Bail in $100 to answer to-morrow.

Isaac Newton, drunk and disorderly conduct, and shooting at Wm. Williams. Bail in $100 to answer to-morrow.

Ernest Grover, drunk and disorderly conduct, and cutting Dabola Hess, and carrying a concealed weapon. Bail in $1000 to answer misdemeanor and $200 to be of good behavior for six months.

Jos. Signer, suspected felon. Bail in $100 for two months.

Mary Waemer vs. Jas. Snyder, for assault and battery. Own bond in $100 to answer.

John Waemer vs. Jas. Snyder, peace warrant. Dismissed at plaintiff's cost.

Pat. Coyle, felony. Bail in $1000 to answer to-morrow.

JEFFERSON CIRCUIT COURT—CRIMINAL TERM *Friday, June 21.*—Motion for new trial in the case of John McBride will be heard on the 30th.

Francis M. Smith was discharged from custody.

H. Devote, charged with larceny, was acquitted.

Angelo Devoto, larceny; on trial.

FROM FORT PICKENS.—From the correspondent of the N. Y. Times on board the frigate Niagara, we have reliable intelligence from Fort Pickens and vicinity, to the 17th of May. The Niagara was to leave Pensacola immediately to blockade the harbor of Mobile, and the Powhatan and Brooklyn were to perform similar service at the mouth of the Mississippi. This would leave only the Sabine, the St. Louis, the Huntsville, and the Mohawk to prevent a landing of the rebels in the rear of the Fort on Santa Rosa Island—a contingency which was not regarded as improbable, unless it could be prevented by the fleet. The Government, the correspondent thinks, should send at least six thousand troops to that point and ten more steamers for service there, and in blockading the Gulf ports. An immense amount of labor has been expended in placing Fort Pickens in a proper condition for defence, but much more remains to be done. The supplies and men which have since reached there, however, have doubtless gone far to remedy defects. The enemy was reported to be from eight to ten thousand strong, supporting a semi-circle of powerful batteries; but an attack upon the Fort was not expected immediately, as Gen. Bragg had sent a messenger to Col. Brown, asking him not to return the fire of a single gun, as it might be fired without orders, indicating that the utmost harmony did not prevail among the rebel leaders.

CROPS IN MISSOURI.—Crops of all kinds look remarkably well in Missouri. In South Missouri the wheat harvest has already commenced, and is fully an average crop, notwithstanding the ravages of the army worm in some localities. Hemp, it is said, never looked better, and corn is very promising,—stands well, and in of good color. The tobacco crop in some localities has suffered from too much rain; but as a general thing looks ordinarily well. Grass has suffered considerably in some sections from the worm; but there will be an average yield. Fruit—Apples, peaches, and grapes are very promising, and the prospect is, that abundance of each will be gathered. In some parts of the country, where they suffered from drought last year, they have had too much rain this year, but the crops do not seem to be injured from it only in retarding thorough cultivation. Upon the whole, Missouri will have nothing to complain of this year in the way of crops, unless some unforseen visitation is in store for her before the harvest is gathered.

LARGE AMOUNT OF GOLD IN SAN FRANCISCO. The San Francisco newspapers speak of the immense sums of treasure which are being accumulated in that city. During the month of May the amount was larger than it had been at any time in the history of the State. Shipments to the East were not large, in consequence of the apprehension which existed that Southern privateers might capture the steamers from Aspinwall to New York. If the present low rate of shipment continues it is estimated that there will be, by the first of July, over and above the ordinary accumulation of gold, treasure to the amount of three millions of dollars. One of the journals, in commenting upon this state of things says: "If it continues for three months we can can rejoice in an era of low rates of interest, manufactories will spring up, and public improvements be pushed forward with an energy unparalleled."

A NEW ARM.—A new arm is being exhibited in New York. The article is a grenade, and is thrown by hand in such a manner as to invariably strike on its point, which causes instant explosion and consequent destruction of the object that it comes in contact with. It is of an oval form, and may be size, from one pound up to eight. Instead of the charge being ignited by a fuse, as is usual, it is done by an ordinary percussion cap. The nipple on which the cap is placed is hidden from view, and everything is so arranged that it is perfectly harmless, unless when intended to be thrown. As it is necessary that the grenade should always strike on its point, a vane is affixed at one end, which properly directs its course.

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.—A son of Mr. Samuel Abrahams, of Mendham, New Jersey, died on Monday last of hydrophobia, caused by the bite of a dog on the 11th of March last. The wound was cut out and cauterized some two or three hours afterwards, and, having shown no symptoms of the disease for several weeks after that time, it was thought he was out of danger from it. A week ago last Friday he was taken with a chill and slight convulsions, which soon passed off, however, and he resumed his customary duties. He was again similarly taken on Friday, and on Sunday fearful convulsions set in, which continued until his death on Monday.

By telegraph to the Cincinnati papers.

WASHINGTON, June 20.

I have learned from an undoubted source the facts of the Vienna affair. Five hundred South Carolina troops, having obtained information that a train laden with troops would pass up, and they did the day previously unloaded, occupied that station with the intention of letting the train pass, and take all on board prisoners by disabling the engine with their battery. They got disgusted with waiting, and were about to leave when they heard the train. Their guns were immediately unlimbered; six rounds were fired, and then the assailants ran.

An officer of the London Railroad saw the whole affair. Information that troops were there had previously been given at headquarters, but the statement was discredited. All the wounded are doing well.

Troops have been moving over the river to-day. An attack from the rebels is believed to be intended within twenty-four hours, and there is much excitement over it. No one is allowed to cross the river except the soldiers ordered. All applications for passes are refused.

Beauregard is advancing his lines toward the Potomac.

Fairfax, which was evacuated, has since been largely reinforced with rebels.

The President accepted ten new regiments from Massachusetts to-day.

It turns out that Harvey's sending dispatches South was all known to the Administration when obtaining his commission, and then satisfactorily explained. He will not be recalled.

Several refugees arrived to-day from Virginia.

Beauregard is pressing every man in Eastern Virginia into the service.

Gen. Jim Lane, of Kansas, is appointed Brigadier General. He will be into Arkansas by the back door, and down on the lower Mississippi, stopping the wind of Memphis presently.

Ex Lieutenant Randolph, the identical individual who pulled General Jackson's nose, was arrested to-day for uttering seditious sentiments. He was pitied on account of his age, and released on security.

The impression is gaining strength here that the Confederates are certainly strengthening the advance of their line toward this place, so be prepared for stirring times.

The train from Bolivar this afternoon brings the intelligence that about three hundred of Gen. Johnson's Command returned to Harper's Ferry this morning and burned the rifle works on the Shenandoah, and also partially destroyed the covered bridge crossing that river. The machinery of the rifle works had previously been taken to Richmond. It was not known whether this party came to stay or only to destroy the works and bridge and then return. It is believed the latter was their object.

GRAFTON, June 20.

A spy who had spent two days in the rebel camp at Laural Hill, near Phillippi, reports their force at 2,000. They have five pieces of artillery in position for defence, and are well supplied with cavalry. They expected a reinforcement of five regiments to-day. This reinforcement has been heard of at Huttinsville advancing.

The 8th and 10th Indiana Regiments will arrive to-night.

Scouts of the enemy have been seen within ten miles of Grafton to-day.

A private of the Ohio 16th was killed on Wednesday while scouting near Phillippi.

Thirteen rebels were captured at Clarksburg this morning by the 34 Virginia regiment. A session flag and arms were also captured.

Telegraphic communication with Cumberland has been re-established.

The rebels have fallen back from Romney.

ELECTION RETURNS.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

	Mallory.	Bruce.
Gilliman's	91	17
Schardines	70	18
Harrod's Creek	109	18
Shiveley's	61	22
Jeffersontown	215	31
Cross-roads	81	16

SECOND DISTRICT.

Handerson—Jackson 150 majority. Despatches from this District say that Captain Jackson is elected by a handsome majority.

THIRD DISTRICT.

	Grider.	Lewis.
Hart county—Hammondsville	182	11
Munfordsville	391	37
Sherriff's	176	18
Priceville	134	10
Warren county—Grider's majority 1,440.		
Simpson county—Grider's majority 250.		

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Taylor county—Harding about 750 majority over Talbot.

Campbellsville—Harding's majority 201.
Adair county—Harding's majority 812.
Green county—Harding's majority 518.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Nelson county, Highgrove — Wickliffe 40, Read 3.

Spencer county, Waterford, 12 o'clock—Wickliffe 33, Read 3.

Marion county—Wickliffe 1,218, Read 185.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

	Mallory.	Bruce.
Jefferson—part	2183	1086
Henry	242	.....
Oldham	125	.....
Shelby	680	.....

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

	Crittenden.	Simms.
	Majorities.	
Bourbon	350	.....
Harrison	.....	156
Scott	.....	107
Fayette	1631	.....
Woodford	211	.....
Jessamine	470	.....
Nicholas	212	.....
Franklin	108	.....
Totals	2812	263

Crittenden's majority 2,549.

NINTH DISTRICT.

Montgomery co.—Wadsworth's majority	250	
Powell co. " "	100	
Bath co. " "	150	

BULLITT COUNTY.

	Wickliffe.	Read.
Shepherdsville	111	52
Knobs	158	13
Pine Tavern	120	11
Pitts Point	98	38
Leach's	112	55
Mt. Washington	110	.....
	716	169
	153	
Wickliffe's majority	563	

[For the Louisville Journal.]

PARIS, Tuesday, June 4, 1861.

The announcement of the effective blockade of the principal Southern ports, by order of the Government of the United States, has, of course, excited a profound interest among the maritime Powers of Europe, and particularly the two great Powers whose commercial relations with America are most extended. As regards Great Britain, the subject has been fully discussed in the English journals, and has been so often alluded to in Parliament, as to require no comment at my hands. In France, Government has said but little, and the remarks of French journals are not so widely quoted in our country as are the organs of public opinion in a nation speaking the same language as ourselves. It is important that the views entertained by competent French authorities should be known to your readers; and, from the information I have been able to gather, the following seem to be the premises generally adopted in France, and the deductions based upon them: In the first place, the Government of the United States refused to accept the doctrines of the Congress of Paris, that the flag covers the merchandise and that privateering is abolished. Previously to the adoption of those principles by the Congress of Paris, there existed, in the international law of Europe, two entirely different methods of proceeding in case of war. The enemy's property was liable to capture, under all circumstances, a neutral flag constituting no protection: but the property of a friendly Power, taken on board an enemy's ship, could not be retained and confiscated. Thus, the English flag covered the merchandise and that privateering is abolished. Previously to the adoption of those principles by the Congress of Paris, there existed, in the international law of Europe, two entirely different methods of proceeding in case of war. The enemy's property was liable to capture, under all circumstances, a neutral flag constituting no protection: but the property of a friendly Power, taken on board an enemy's ship, could not be retained and confiscated. Thus, the English flag covered the merchandise and that privateering is abolished. The maxim favored by the continental nations was based upon the principle that the flag covers the cargo, the legal presumption being that the goods are of the same origin as the vessel. The natural deduction from which was that all merchandise in a belligerent bottom was presumed to belong to the same nationality, and, therefore, legitimately fell into the possession of the other belligerent, in case of capture. It is evident from that fact that the doctrine adopted by the Congress of Paris is neither more nor less than a mixture of the two opposing theories which formerly prevailed, viz.; 1st, that the neutral flag covers the enemy's goods, and 2nd, that neutral merchandise, with the exception of contraband of war, is inviolable, under the enemy's flag. This is the decision in which our Government refused to concur, when the question was submitted to Cabinet at Washington, in 1856; and we continued to adhere to the principles declaring enemy's goods everywhere liable to seizure, and neutral's goods everywhere exempt from capture.

The deductions drawn by French publicists are that French shippers are debarred from accepting belligerent's freight, and that the Government of Washington will respect all French goods, except contraband of war, or all goods belonging to Southern people, even if captured under the Confederate flag.

Of course there is no means of judging, with any degree of certainty, whether or not French merchants and ship owners will be guided by these views, in their relations with the South during the present difficulties; and the prevailing irresolution of commercial circles will be increased by the news brought by the Africa, yesterday, that "the Government of Washington declares its willingness to adopt the principles of the Congress of Paris." If this intelligence (which has the appearance of mere rumor) should be confirmed, you may undoubtedly expect the question to be raised in Europe, whether the United States can, at such a moment, avail themselves of this tacit act of recognition. The continent might acquiesce—France, who earnestly wishes to see the North and South reconciled, would, I am sure, offer no opposition to anything however remotely tending to diminish the evils of our civil war, but our excellent and magnanimous English friends will unquestionably exhibit their customary discontent. It is to be hoped that the South will not be duped by the seeming sympathy and indirect encouragement of a large party in the same London press which has for years past been so loud in its denunciations of slavery. The side tides by which these publicists are actuated may be expressed in a Shakespeare paraphrase:

"Now, whether the North do prosper or the South,
Or the South both ruin the North, or each both
ruin the other—every way makes our gain."

The Paris Legitimist and ultra-Catholic journals feign a great amount of enthusiasm over an article published in the Univeale di Rome (the official organ of the Pontifical Government) of a recent visit of His Holiness to the church of St. Philip di Neri, which was, it seems, made the occasion of an extraordinary ovation on the part of the Roman people. Supposing the reports given to be perfectly true—that Pius IX was received with tears and exclamations of joy, his pathway strewed with flowers, gold dust showered upon his head, &c., &c.—how is it that a garrison of twenty thousand Frenchmen is kept in Rome for the sole purpose of protecting the Pope against this same faithful and loving populace? Intelligent and liberal Christians, of all denominations, can offer no objection to the veneration and love of Catholics for so good and so noble a man as Pius IX is known to be; but the execration in which the odious despotism of the Cardinals is held by the Roman people, a despotism for which the Pope is ultimately responsible, would effectually prevent any such demonstration as the outburst so poetically described by the clerical press.

A rumor has been for some days in circulation, and appears to be gaining consistence, that the French Government is on the point of formally recognizing the new kingdom of Italy, and that Marshal Niel will be sent to Turin as the Ambassador of the Emperor Napoleon.

It is possible a report may appear in American journals to the effect that the government of the Emperor has offered to President Lincoln the armed assistance of France in crushing the revolt of the Southern States. Such a story has been repeated here, but I have very high authority for pronouncing it destitute of foundation. France has never had any idea of interfering in our domestic affairs, except so far as to offer her friendly mediation, an offer made by the Emperor to Mr. Faulkner and subsequently reiterated to Mr. Dayton.

Prince Napoleon, cousin of the Emperor, and next in line of succession to the throne, after the young Prince Imperial, has sailed on a pleasure excursion in the Mediterranean, accompanied by his wife, the Princess Clothilde. It is stated, and I believe truly, that on arriving at the end of the trip, at Ajaccio, the Princess will return to France, whilst her husband will cross the Atlantic, in the Imperial yacht, the "Queen Hortense," and visit, successively, the principal ports on our Atlantic and Gulf coast, from New York to New Orleans, as well as some of our interior cities.

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

FRANKFORT, June 21, 1861.

DECISIONS DELIVERED.

Davis vs Savage, Lewis; affirmed.
Plummer vs Ingraham, Flouing; affirmed.
McFarlin vs Harris, Meteer; affirmed.
Dunlavy vs Louis, Garrard; affirmed.
Stephens vs West, Ballard; reversed.
Grigsby vs Grigsby, Montgomery—cross appeals reversed.
Bruil, Warder, & Co. vs Spillman et al, Garrard; petition for modification or opinion filed.
Metcalf's admr vs Ennis, Fayette.
Donnely vs McCann, Fayette.
Hanley & Co. vs Downing et al, Fayette.
Flanagan vs Rogers, Fayette.
McJunkin's admr vs Ennis, Fayette.
Hughes vs Rumsey, Fayette.
Ladesvs Frazier et al, Fayette.
Turner et al vs Rumsey et al, Clarke—were submitted on briefs.
Foster et al vs Grigsby et al, Clarke—argued by Fainton for appellants and by John Rodman for appellees.
Mc Jaslie vs Astor, Fayette; continued.
Grigsby's admr vs Grigsby, Montgomery, appearance of appellees entered and order of continuance set aside and cause submitted.
Lexington & Danville Railroad Company vs Covington & Lexington Railroad Company, Fayette; affidavit filed, warning order awarded vs Winslow, and continued.

MARRIED.

On the evening of the 20th inst., at the residence of Robert Montgomery, Esq., in this city, by the Rev. Lapsley Nukes, Mr. ELISHA LEONARD, of Booneville, Ind., to Miss FANNIE K., the eldest daughter of John Fry, Esq., of Danville, Kentucky.

☞St. Louis papers please copy.

On the 20th inst., in St. Paul's Church, by the Rev. F. M. Whittle, Mr. JAMES LEONARD HALEY to Miss LIZZIE G., daughter of the late Hon. Outram Dashiell, all of this city.

DIED.

At Versailles, Woodford county, Ky., on Sunday morning, June 16th, of paralysis, SOAH HAYDEN, Esq., aged 71 years, 5 months, and 13 days.

"Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

MOLASSES—
25 bbls Molasses;
30 qhs Sugar House Molasses;
25 bbls do Syrup;
In store and for sale by
MARSHALL HALBERT & CO.
jn7

OFFICIAL.

BOARD OF COMMON COUNCIL.

THURSDAY EVENING, June 20, 1861.

Present—W. P. Campbell, President, and all the members except Messrs. Barbee and Gregory.

The reading of the journal of the previous session was dispenced with.

The report of the Wharfmaster to June 8th, 1861, was referred to the Committee on Wharf.

A claim of $311 in favor of Jonathan Browder for hunting up witnesses was referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Baxter presented a resolution directing the distributing committee to employ applicants for aid on the public works of the city, and to cease loaning the money and taking notes therefor, said notes already taken to be liquidated in work, which was adopted.

Mr. Irvine presented a petition therefor, with a resolution allowing John Tiernay to grade, pave, and curb Frankfort street, between Campbell and Wenzel, in front of his property, the engineer to give the proper stakes therefor, which was adopted.

Mr. Dulaney presented a petition from Wm. and Sarah Talbot in regard to back taxes, which was referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Lightburn presented a petition from J. Callahan to repair the sewer at Ninth and Broadway, which was referred to the Street Committee of the Western District.

Mr. Dulaney, from the Finance Committee, reported the bonds of J. B. Curran, G. W. Levi, Ed. Hughes, Charles Hagar, and A. J. Johnson, as engineers of the different engine companies, which were severally approved.

CLAIMS ALLOWED.

Davis & Speed $19 25, for powder furnished city;

T. J. Nicholson $15, for repairs to roof of Hope engine-house;

H. M. Smith $10 50, for lightning rods on magazine;

Leslie Combs $50 25, fees as Clerk of Court of Appeals;

W. R. Hervey $206 41, for clerk's fees in Chancery Court;

D. Speaker and others $99 87, for cleaning engines;

George Morris $8 50, for repairs to market-house;

Street hands Western District $57 79, for work from 23d May to June 6;

John Graham $22 80, for lumber furnished Street Inspector Western District.

Mr. Dulaney, from the Finance Committee, was discharged from the consideration of the petition of D. C. Stone, to repair the Hope engine-house.

Mr. Dulaney, from the Finance Committee, reported a resolution requesting the Mayor to report the number of guns received by the city, from whom, and at what cost, which was adopted.

Mr. Dulaney, from same, reported a resolution from the Board of Aldermen directing the Assessor to place all the back tax bills in the hands of Wm. Kaye for collection, which was adopted.

Mr. Dulaney, from same, reported a resolution from the Board of Aldermen directing the Auditor to settle with R. H. Snyder, late Tax Collector, allowing him the same compensation as paid to N. L. McClelland, and to settle with said Snyder, as administrator of the estate of John G. Jones, the amount due said estate as per judgment, which was adopted.

Mr. Welman, from the Revision Committee, was discharged from a communication from A. M. Stout, Assistant City Attorney, in regard to a tax claim of $37 50 in favor Pascal H. Chambers.

Mr. Irvine, from the Street Committee of the Eastern District, was discharged from the consideration of a claim of $86 71 in favor of Kasting & Vogt, for grading on Brook street, south of Gallatin.

Mr. Irvine, from the Street Committee of the Eastern District, on petition therefor, reported an ordinance to dig and wall a well at or near the intersection of First and Breckinridge streets, which was read twice, rule suspended, and passed by the following vote:

Yeas—President Campbell, and Messrs. Armstrong, Baxter, Buckner, Caldwell, Caruth, Duckwall, Dulaney, Irvine, Lightburn, Wood, Duckwall, Bubel, Story, Tucker, and Welman—15.

Nays—None.

Mr. Lightburn, from the Street Committee of the Western District, reported a resolution allowing John Callahan to repair the sewer at Ninth and Broadway, which was referred to the Street Committee of the Western District.

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Mr. Dulaney, from same, reported a resolution from the Board of Aldermen directing the Assessor to place all the back tax bills in the hands of Wm. Kaye for collection, which was adopted.

Mr. Dulaney, from same, reported a resolution from the Board of Aldermen directing the Auditor to settle with R. H. Snyder, late Tax Collector, allowing him the same compensation as paid to N. L. McClelland, and to settle with said Snyder, as administrator of the estate of John G. Jones, the amount due said estate as per judgment, which was adopted.

Mr. Welman, from the Revision Committee, was discharged from a communication from A. M. Stout, Assistant City Attorney, in regard to a tax claim of $37 50 in favor Pascal H. Chambers.

Mr. Irvine, from the Street Committee of the Eastern District, was discharged from the consideration of a claim of $86 71 in favor of Kasting & Vogt, for grading on Brook street, south of Gallatin.

Mr. Irvine, from the Street Committee of the Eastern District, on petition therefor, reported an ordinance to dig and wall a well at or near the intersection of First and Breckinridge streets, which was read twice, rule suspended, and passed by the following vote:

Yeas—President Campbell, and Messrs. Armstrong, Baxter, Buckner, Caldwell, Caruth, Duckwall, Dulaney, Irvine, Lightburn, Wood, Duckwall, Bubel, Story, Tucker, and Welman—15.

Nays—None.

Mr. Lightburn, from the Street Committee of the Western District, reported a resolution allowing John Tiernay to grade, pave, and curb Frankfort street, between Campbell and Wenzel, in front of his property, the engineer to give the proper stakes therefor, which was adopted.

Mr. Dulaney presented a petition from Wm. and Sarah Talbot in regard to back taxes, which was referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Lightburn presented a petition from J. Callahan to repair the sewer at Ninth and Broadway, which was referred to the Street Committee of the Western District.

Mr. Dulaney, from the Finance Committee, reported the bonds of J. B. Curran, G. W. Levi, Ed. Hughes, Charles Hagar, and A. J. Johnson, as engineers of the different engine companies, which were severally approved.

CLAIMS ALLOWED.

Davis & Speed $19 25, for powder furnished city;

T. J. Nicholson $15, for repairs to roof of Hope engine-house;

H. M. Smith $10 50, for lightning rods on magazine;

Leslie Combs $50 25, fees as Clerk of Court of Appeals;

W. R. Hervey $206 41, for clerk's fees in Chancery Court;

D. Speaker and others $99 87, for cleaning engines;

George Morris $8 50, for repairs to market-house;

Street hands Western District $57 79, for work from 23d May to June 6;

John Graham $22 80, for lumber furnished Street Inspector Western District.

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